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History of Westwood

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# HISTORY of WESTWOOD



BERGEN COUNTY AND NEW JERSEY















HISTORY  
of  
WESTWOOD  
BERGEN COUNTY  
AND NEW JERSEY

by

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY  
WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

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## P R E F A C E

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The story of New Jersey has been written many times in the form of histories of the commonwealth and with particular reference to certain areas or localities. As reference reading these books are of real value to students in the junior and senior high school for they present a chronological and detailed account of the part this state has played in the history of the nation.

However, there has been a growing demand in the Westwood schools for a history of New Jersey that might serve as a basis for class room discussion. Such a book must be relatively brief since the time factor is important, and it is essential that it contain considerable material of local interest in order that the content may have vital significance to students of adolescent age.

So much of the early history of this country through the Revolutionary period is concerned with New Jersey and the surrounding area that there is much to awaken pride in our state and community. Once the quiet country side of Bergen County echoed with the tramp of marching soldiers and the booming of cannon and muskets. Even the names of towns and rivers suggest Revolutionary and Pre-revolutionary personages and events. Perhaps an understanding and appreciation of the historic past will bring a realization of a greater future which will be made brighter by the accomplishments of a peace-loving and energetic people.

The teachers of the social studies of the Westwood Junior and Senior High School have attempted to meet this need through the medium of this

manuscript, in the preparation of which they have enjoyed the complete cooperation of the Board of Education, the Administration, other teachers in the school system, the student body, and the people of the community. All have joined in giving information, advice, and encouragement.

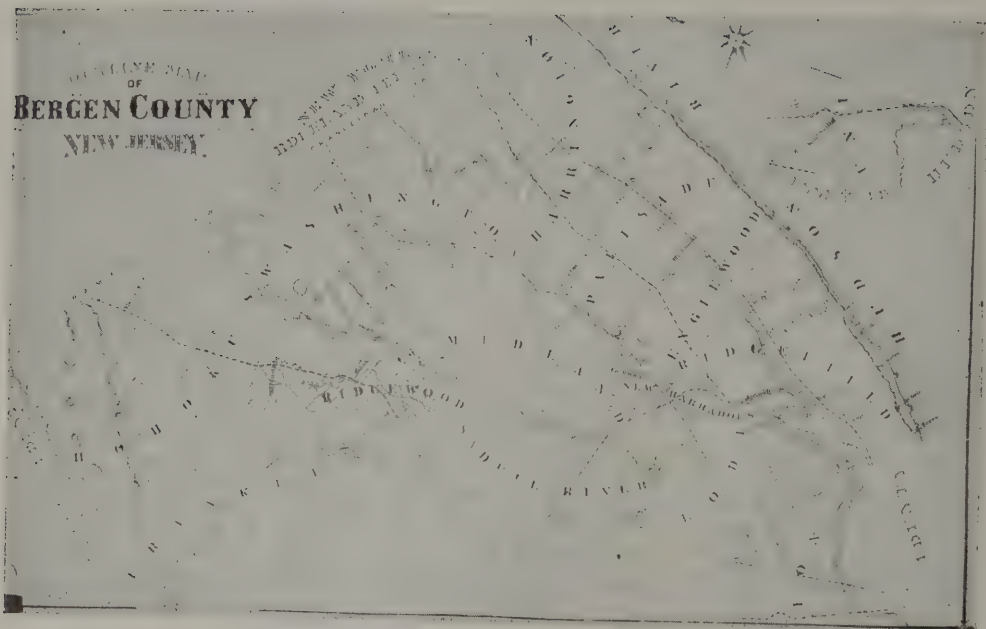
Since all of this material has been gathered from secondary sources, it is naturally subject to errors. When possible, considerable effort has been made to verify information, and it is the opinion of the authors that the facts and events discussed are relatively correct and as free from error as can be expected in such a compilation.

In presenting this manuscript to the boys and girls of Westwood High School it is with the hope that a real interest in the history of our community, our county, and our state will be awakened. If the reading of the book stimulates the desire to learn more of the greater community of which we are all a part, the teachers will feel that their efforts have been amply repaid.

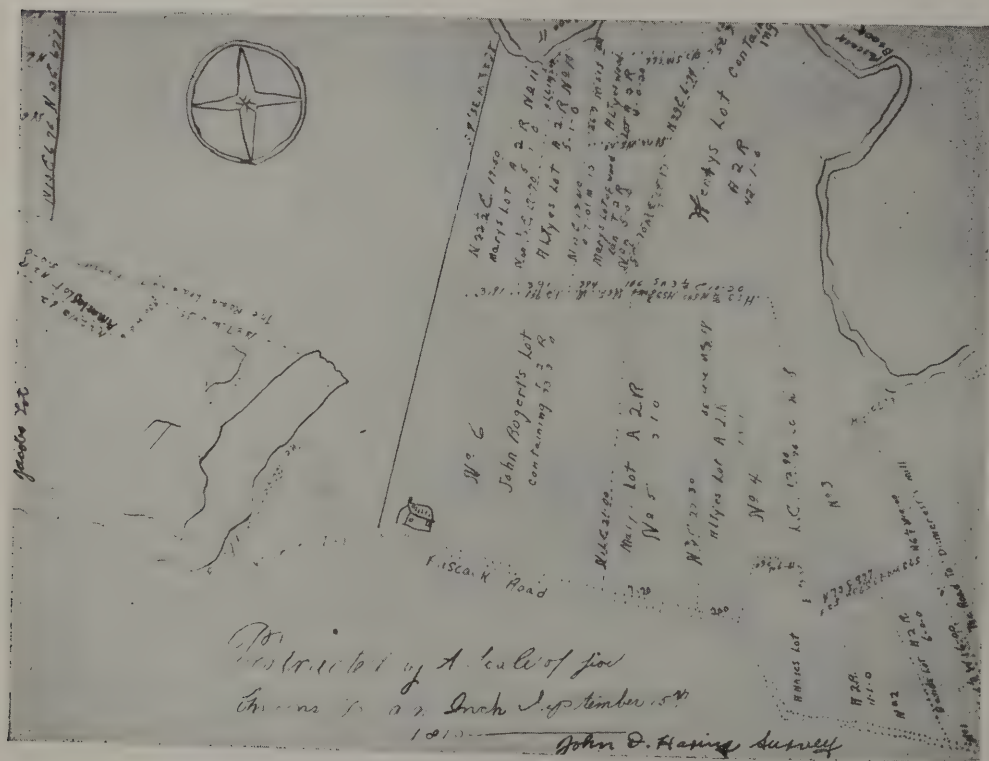
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EARLY MAP OF BERGEN COUNTY



WESTWOOD IN 1810  
Plate I



WESTWOOD IN 1876

*Plate II*





## CHAPTER I

### HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY

#### Indian Life

**L**ONG before white men dreamed of the existence of a vast continent between Europe and Asia, New Jersey was peopled by members of the Indian tribe known as the Lenni-Lenapes or Delawares. These aborigines lived in simple huts along the streams; cultivated corn, squash, and melons; hunted the wild animals in the forest; and caught the fish in its many rivers. They lived a happy, carefree life and worshipped a great God who would some day welcome them to His happy hunting ground. Nature was kind to the tribes of New Jersey. She provided them with a fertile soil, ample rainfall, and a relatively mild climate. All their wants were supplied from the soil, the rivers, and the forests. If the corn crop failed, there were always deer and small animals to sustain life until another crop could be harvested. If the deer became scarce about their villages, it was not a hardship to move to a new location.

#### Early Explorers

Thus passed untold generations around the camp fires in the New Jersey wilds. Then in the year 1609 a Dutch vessel commanded by Hendrick Hudson sailed into Delaware Bay and made its way cautiously up the river. Later this same boat, the Half Moon, was to make a similar and more extensive voyage up the Hudson River in search of a waterway across the continent. Little did the Indians realize, as they peered from their leafy hiding places at this vast monster whose sails appeared as wings, that their peaceful existence in the habitat of their fathers was doomed. Soon other winged vessels would sail along their coast and up their rivers discharging multitudes of people of another race to destroy the forests, build cities, and gradually drive the Indians beyond the boundaries of the state.

In 1497 John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, sailing under the flag of England, had reached the coast of Newfoundland. They were the first white men to visit North America and to leave a written record of their exploration. After sailing for some distance along the coast of what is now the United States, they returned to England claiming all the eastern seaboard for that country. Perhaps they, too, saw the shores of New Jersey. No one knows. One can only conjecture.

#### Dutch Settlements

In 1621 the Dutch India Company was given a charter by Holland to carry on trade in the New World. In 1623 the Dutch built Fort Nassau on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. Three years later Peter

Minuit purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians. This laid the basis for a Dutch colonial empire in America. These people proceeded to capitalize on their claims by building Fort Orange on the present site of Albany, bringing Dutch colonists to settle in the vicinity of New York City, which they named New Amsterdam, and carrying on trade with the Indians as far north as Connecticut and along the New Jersey coast. They also secured land in what is now Hudson County, and in 1630 a settlement was made at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City.

### **Swedish Colonization**

During the spring of 1638 a group of Swedes sailed up the Delaware and for a few trinkets purchased from the Indians a considerable area along the west shore of the river. Three years later the Swedish colony expanded to the Jersey side of the Delaware and occupied the land from Raccoon Creek to Cape May.

### **Difficulties with the English**

In the meantime the English colony of New Haven was disturbed by the fact that the Swedes and Dutch were interfering with trade on the New Jersey coast. In retaliation they attempted to establish settlements in this area to thwart the activities of their European neighbors. The Dutch and Swedes united their forces and succeeded in driving the English from the New Jersey shores and in destroying the British settlements on the Skuykill River.

### **Dutch and Swedish Rivalry**

However, once the English were expelled the rivalry between the Dutch and Swedes increased. To maintain control of the Delaware the Swedes built Fort Elfborg in 1643. Finally in 1655 the Dutch, led by the governor of New Netherlands, Peter Stuyvesant, laid siege to the Swedish strongholds on the Delaware. Due to the superior strength of the Dutch the Swedes were forced to surrender their holdings in the New World. The military leaders and principal inhabitants of New Sweden were carried to New Amsterdam and later to Holland as prisoners. The Swedish colonists, however, submitted to control by the Dutch and remained in the colony.

### **English Occupation**

New Jersey was destined to remain as a part of New Netherlands for only nine years. With the avowed purpose of destroying the ever increasing Dutch-Indian trade monopoly, a small English fleet sailed into the harbor of New Amsterdam in 1664 and demanded that Peter Stuyvesant surrender the Dutch holdings in America. After considerable storming on the part of the governor, who was renowned for his violent outbursts of temper, New Netherlands was ceded to the British.

Even before New Jersey and New York fell into the hands of the British, King Charles II had given a patent to his brother James, known as the Duke of York, for a large territory in America which included New Jersey. The Duke of York granted part of this territory which he called Nova Caesaria or New Jersey to two Englishmen, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. These men, unable to come to America to govern their holdings, appointed Philip Carteret, a cousin of Sir George, as governor.

The following year, 1665, a settlement of thirty colonists was made at Elizabethtown. Here the governor also made his headquarters, and it thus became the first capital of the colony. Sir Philip also arranged that all land must be purchased from the Indians before it might be occupied. Throughout the history of New Jersey difficulties with the Indians were rare when a comparison is made with New England, where bloody massacres were all too common. No doubt the justice shown to the natives was an aid in thwarting troubles later on.

When the English colonists arrived in New Jersey in 1665, they did not find an uninviting wilderness. There were already several established settlements dating back more than thirty years. Of chief importance were the Dutch settlers in the vicinity of Newark and the Swedes in Gloucester and Burlington counties.

### **Government of the Colony**

The first governing body consisted of the governor, a council of twelve appointed by the proprietors, and an equal number elected by the people. From the very beginning, then, the people of New Jersey enjoyed some of the aspects of democracy. Unlike the New England colonies, the settlers in New Jersey were also granted freedom of worship.

### **More Settlers for New Jersey**

In 1666 shiploads of settlers arrived from England and from the English colonies. These people settled at Newark, Woodbridge, and Piscataway. It is estimated that approximately 3000 persons of European descent were living in the New Jersey colony in 1666.

### **Quaker Control**

In 1673 Berkeley and Carteret, who had been joint proprietors, agreed to divide the colony between them. Carteret took the southern half and Berkeley the northern part. Carteret, now an old man and physically unable to manage his share of the holdings, sold southern New Jersey to two Quakers, John Fenwich and Edward Byllinge. Difficulties soon arose over the amount of land each owned, and William Penn was asked to arbitrate their differences. This resulted in one tenth of the land being assigned to Fenwich and nine tenths to Byllinge. The latter was able to maintain his claim but a short time. Then, on the verge of bankruptcy, he transferred his interest to his creditors, among whom was William Penn.



In 1676 the colony was divided into East and West Jersey and thus it remained until 1702.

### **New Jersey Settlements**

The year following the division of the colony 250 Quakers settled at Burlington. By that time New Jersey had several communities and settlements. Shrewsbury with a population of 400 had already established an iron works. Middletown contained about 100 families, while Woodbridge boasted of 125 families. The latter was an incorporated town and had both a jail and a court house. Elizabethtown, where Governor Carteret had made his headquarters, had 150 families, and Bergen with 70 families was fortified against Indian attacks. In the last named town the majority of the population was Dutch. In all, East Jersey was the home of at least 700 families of European origin.

### **Union of the Jerseys**

In 1682 East Jersey again fell into the hands of Carteret by virtue of a transfer. William Penn seized the opportunity and with his associate purchased this portion of New Jersey. Difficulties with the crown finally persuaded the proprietors to return the right to govern to the Queen. They, however, continued to hold their property rights. Queen Anne united the Jerseys into one colony and appointed Lord Cornbury as royal governor. The colonists soon showed their displeasure at the Queen's choice and their continuous stream of petitions and letters addressed to the Queen resulted in the removal of the governor five years later.

### **The Road to Revolution**

During the eighteenth century New Jersey felt the growing wave of dissatisfaction which was gradually alienating the mother country and her colonies. In spite of the large percentage of tories in the population, the colony was developing a revolutionary attitude in keeping with her more reactionary neighbors in New England and the South, and with them was voicing her objections to British rule. When, in 1774, an English ship loaded with tea and bound for Philadelphia was forced to anchor at Greenwich in Cumberland County and unload her cargo, forty men disguised as Indians carried the tea into the streets and burned it. The following year when England closed the port of Boston after that famous tea party, the New Jersey settlers were among the first to encourage the people of Boston not to yield. Nor did they hesitate to send food supplies to the inhabitants of that city.

### **Last of the Royal Governors.**

Since 1762 William Franklin, the son of Benjamin Franklin, had been the royally appointed governor of New Jersey. Unlike his father he was definitely a tory at heart and unsympathetic with the revolutionary attitude

developing in the colonies. It was, therefore, much against his wishes that the assembly of the colony unanimously approved the Declaration of Rights in 1775.

### **Declaration of Independence**

On July 2, 1776, New Jersey made a complete political separation with Great Britain when the provincial congress signed the Declaration of Independence and adopted the first state constitution at Burlington. In August of the same year the first state election was held at which William Livingston became the first governor of the state.

### **New Jersey in the Revolution**

When the war finally came, no state played a more important part in the fight for independence than New Jersey. The position of the state between New York and Philadelphia, both vital points, made it one of the chief battle grounds of the Revolution. In fact, nearly one hundred battles, several of which were major conflicts, took place within the boundaries of the state. So consequential to the fate of the colonies was New Jersey's position that Washington, as commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, found it expedient to make this state his headquarters during two and one-half years of the war.

After the capture of New York by the British in the early part of the war, Washington occupied Fort Lee on the opposite side of the Hudson. The area surrounding this fortification is filled with Revolutionary lore. Closter, Hackensack, Tappan, Paramus, Kinderkamack Road, all are reminiscent of the days of Washington, Lafayette, Pulaski, and the marching of colonial troops.

However, that part of New Jersey which was most significant in the Revolution does not border on the Hudson, but rather on the Delaware River. It was on Christmas Eve in 1776 that Washington's troops cautiously crossed the Delaware and completely surprised the Hessians who occupied Trenton. With practically no opposition Washington's men took a thousand prisoners. The day after the success at Trenton, Washington returned to his camp to await further developments. On New Year's Day in 1777 he again marched his troops to Trenton, where a second engagement took place which lasted until night fall. Then, fearing that the British would attack with fresh reinforcements in the morning, Washington left a few soldiers behind to keep the camp fires burning brightly, and under cover of darkness he marched his men toward New Brunswick. On the way they encountered some British regiments at Princeton and after a hand-to-hand engagement the British retired and Washington took his men to his headquarters at Morristown.

For more than a year no major conflict took place in New Jersey. Then in June 1778 Sir Henry Clinton decided to move the British forces from Philadelphia to New York, for word had been received that the French fleet was on its way up the Delaware. To reach New York as rapidly as



possible it was necessary to cross New Jersey. As the British troops proceeded across the state, they were harassed in the rear by colonial detachments under Lafayette while a vanguard of Americans led by Maxwell and Morgan destroyed bridges and felled trees in the path of approaching Red Coats. Finally, at Monmouth Court House the Continentals under Washington engaged the British in battle. It was during this encounter that Mollie Pitcher became an American heroine. She received this name from the soldiers for whom she carried water during the engagement. However, her real claim to fame occurred when her husband, who was engaged in loading the cannon, was struck by an enemy shell. Mollie Pitcher insisted upon taking his place and throughout the battle continued to occupy his position. However, the colonial troops were unable to halt the British advance though the moral victory seemed to be with the Americans. During the night General Clinton retreated with his army to Sandy Hook, where the British embarked for New York.

During the winter of 1779-1780 Washington's troops took up quarters at Morristown. Here, due to the fact that the British forces had completely left the state, he was able to reorganize and renew the spirit of his tired and ill-equipped army.

Throughout the war eastern New Jersey was frequently harassed by bands of tories who had fled the state and occupied the adjacent Staten Island. Small bands made numerous trips to the mainland destroying property, stealing supplies, and murdering settlers.

Not only was New Jersey active in supplying men and money and in bearing upon her soil some of the major battles and campaigns of the war but she also provided most of the iron ore used in the manufacture of war materials. From early colonial times iron had been mined and smelted in Sussex and Morris counties and in the bog lands of South Jersey. When the colonists became too active in smelting the ore and selling it abroad, England had passed the Iron Act to keep the monopoly in British hands. During the war many of these mines were worked to capacity. At Ringwood Manor, now a state park, the chain which was stretched across the Hudson in an attempt to stop the British fleet was forged. The Oxford furnace near Belvidere and others in that vicinity also turned out comparatively large quantities of iron.

### **Government of the Colonies During the Revolution**

During the Revolution the colonies had been governed by a body of laws known as the Articles of Confederation. The Articles were not designed to meet the needs of the new nation, and the war demonstrated their inherent weaknesses. Due to the great differences in area, population, and wealth the colonies had been reluctant to assign to the federal government any but the most limited powers. Throughout the war Washington had pleaded with congress to provide men for his army and sufficient food and clothing for his soldiers. Congress made requests of the states, but there was no way in which it could force them to make the necessary pro-

visions. The colonies which had been most engrossed in the conflict had naturally been most willing to provide men and materials.

During the war the thirteen colonies had represented a limited degree of unity since they were confronted by a common enemy. As soon as that danger no longer existed, there was a general trend in the direction of state sovereignty. So serious did this become that the historian, John Fiske, refers to the period following the Revolution as the most critical in American History. When negotiations were under way for a treaty of peace, the British minister sneeringly questioned whether there should be one or thirteen treaties. A British philosopher of note prophesied that the American states would soon degenerate into independent republics and union would be impossible.

### **The Constitutional Convention**

Such were conditions in America at the close of the war. In 1786 a meeting was called at Annapolis to discuss certain trade relations among the states, but since only five states sent representatives it was decided to call a second meeting the following year for the purpose of improving the form of government. This session was held at Philadelphia in 1787 with fifty-five men representing the government of every state except Rhode Island. Discussion soon convinced the delegates that a new constitution should be created which would grant more power to the central government. This seemed the only assurance that the thirteen practically autonomous republics could be held together as one nation.

One of the most important questions before the convention concerned the problem of representation. The smaller and less populous states argued for equal representation, while the larger states felt that population should be the basis for determining the number of congressmen. Virginia offered a plan for a unicameral legislature with representation based upon population. This did not satisfy the smaller states which favored a plan with equal representation introduced by William Paterson of New Jersey. The difficulty was finally settled by compromise, and a bicameral legislature was created recognizing the claims of both the large and small states. At the constitutional convention New Jersey was represented by her governor, William Livingston, and William Paterson, David Brearley, William Churchill Houston, and Jonathan Dayton.

After the constitution was completed, it was sent to the state legislatures for their approval. On December 18, 1787, New Jersey ratified the constitution as the third state to do so and the second to ratify by unanimous assent.

### **Location of the State Capital**

In 1790 Trenton, a comparatively small city, was made the capital of New Jersey. At that time there were no large cities in the state, and the total population numbered but 184,000.

## **New Jersey Industries Before 1800**

Before 1800 New Jersey had already developed important industries. In Ocean, Monmouth, Burlington, Atlantic, and Cape May Counties great quantities of bog iron were produced. South Jersey, which is now one of the least populated and least productive areas in the state, was then bustling with activity. Northwestern Jersey was also mining and smelting iron ore. South Jersey had developed glass works as early as 1738. In 1664 a tannery was established at Elizabeth, and after the Revolution Newark became an important shoe manufacturing center. Agriculture, however, remained the predominate industry until the rise of huge corporations converted New Jersey into an industrial state ranking sixth in the nation.

## **Era of Canal Building**

In the early part of the nineteenth century the United States felt the pressure of an expanding commerce and industry and a need for improvements in the system of transportation. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 ushered in an era of canal building that seems almost fantastic. Numerous canals were constructed in New Jersey before 1850. Of these the Morris and the Raritan were the most important commercially. The Morris Canal, completed in 1836, joined Jersey City and Phillipsburg on the Delaware. To cross the various elevations in its course, a series of inclined planes were built, and the boats were lifted from the water and moved over the hills by means of cables. Exciting tales are told of broken cables and dashes down the hill side followed by a sudden submersion as the boat splashed into the canal on the opposite side of the hill. Nevertheless, it was used commercially for many years and afforded travelers many a thrill that sometimes ended in catastrophe. The Delaware and Raritan Canal completed in 1838 connected New Brunswick and Bordentown. This canal had fourteen locks and was forty-four miles in length.

## **New Jersey Railroads**

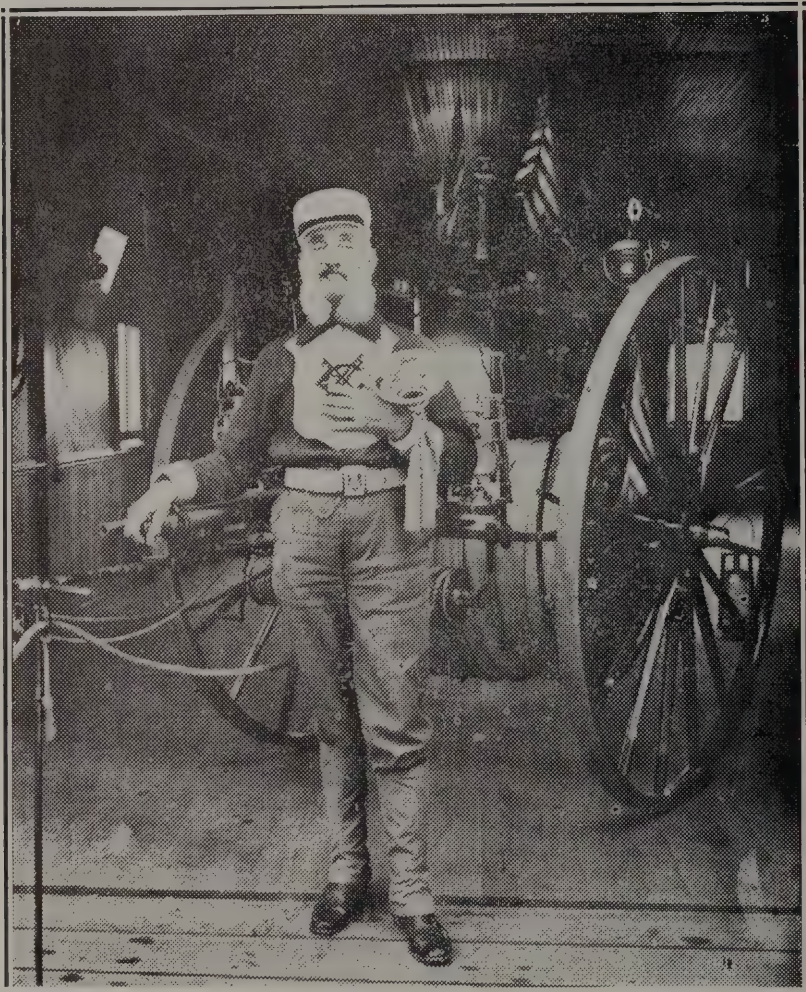
The first steam railroad in New Jersey was built between Perth Amboy and Bordentown in 1831. It was later extended to Camden with a total length of sixty-one miles. The first trans-state railroad was completed in 1840. It connected Bordentown and Jersey City. Today six great trunk lines cross the state: the Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania.

## **Early Suffrage Laws in New Jersey**

As in other states, the constitution of New Jersey ratified in 1776 adopted property qualifications as a requirement for suffrage. No person was granted the voting privilege who did not own property valued at \$250 or more. New Jersey has the honor of being the first state in which women voted. Although no state actually granted woman suffrage until the latter part of the nineteenth century, the wording of the New Jersey Consti-

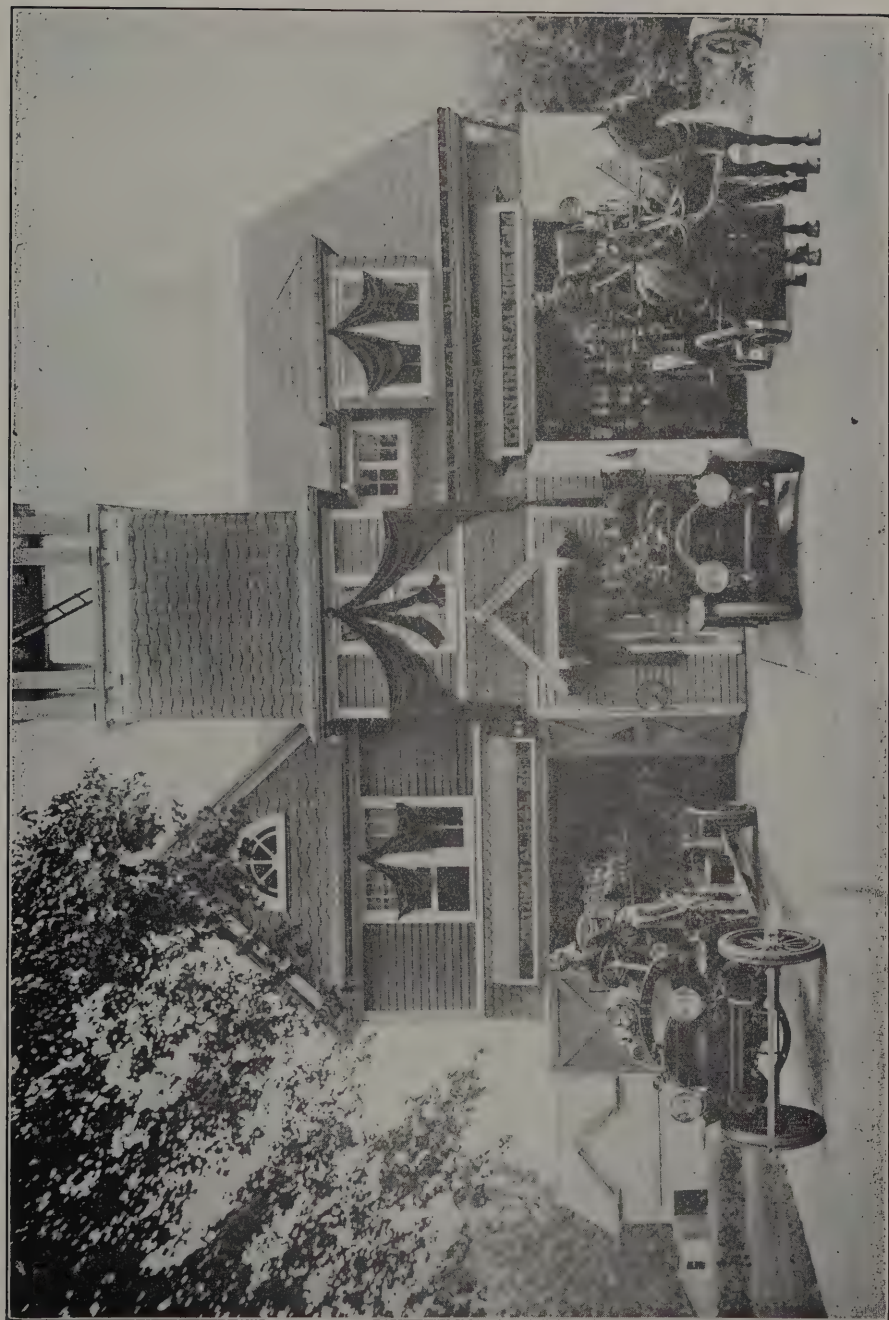






WESTWOOD'S EARLY FIRE DEPARTMENT WHEN FULL  
BEARDS AND FOOT POWER WERE IN VOGUE

*Plate III*



THE OLD FIRE HOUSE AS GASOLINE TRUCKS BEGAN TO REPLACE  
HORSE-DRAWN EQUIPMENT

*Plate IV*





tution was such that women were not actually denied suffrage rights. Led by a few ardent suffragettes, women in the state exercised this privilege to some extent until 1807, when the constitution was amended to restrict the franchise to male citizens.

### **New Jersey in the Civil War**

New Jersey played an important part in the issues that led up to the Civil War and in the war itself. In 1790 there were 11,000 slaves in the state. In 1804 freedom was granted to all slaves who were born after the July 4th of that year. By 1860 there were but eighteen slaves remaining in the state. Situated as she was adjoining slaveholding Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, New Jersey became an important link in the underground railway system. Several routes crossed the state by which the slaves were led into the North and freedom.

When the war broke out, New Jersey was wholeheartedly for the Union cause. The fact that Dr. William A. Newell, a Republican, was elected Governor in 1857 was assurance that the state was opposed to further extension of slavery in the United States. New Jersey supplied nearly 88,000 men for the Union Army and raised \$23,000,000 as her share in financing the war. After the cessation of hostilities New Jersey showed her confidence in George B. McClellan, the Union general, by electing him as governor of the state.

### **New Jersey Becomes the Home of Big Business**

During the war industry had flourished in the northern states. In fact the states remaining in the Union had witnessed a period of prosperity in direct contrast to the deplorable conditions existing in the Confederacy. Particularly after victories became consistent the credit of the country was stabilized and the morale improved.

With peace once more assured industry continued to expand and to combine. The gigantic rise of the number of corporations exceeded the imagination of the most fantastic mind. As these corporations developed in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, New Jersey felt that she, too, should have a part in accumulating within her boundaries some of this wealth. In 1888 the governor of the state became sufficiently concerned about state finances as to consult a prominent New York lawyer. The result was the passing of legislation which would permit companies incorporated in New Jersey to hold stock in other corporations. New Jersey soon became the home of some of the country's leading business enterprises and rapidly developed into a great financial center.

### **Twentieth Century New Jersey**

During the present century New Jersey has witnessed expansion in many directions. In the field of agriculture this state is still important. Approximately 1,950,000 acres are given to the production of crops. This represents nearly forty per cent of the land area. New Jersey ranks first among the states in the production of sweet corn, lima beans, green peppers,

and cucumbers for the market. She holds second place in the quantity of cranberries, early Irish potatoes, beets, asparagus, and egg plant produced. However, the most important from a financial standpoint are her dairy and poultry products. The proximity to the enormous population of the metropolitan area makes New Jersey ideally situated for the production of these necessities.

The silk industry was established at Paterson many years ago, and now, although many of the mills have been removed to the southern states where taxes and labor are cheaper, that city is still internationally known as the home of silk manufacturing.

Hoboken has become a port of considerable note, and numerous freight and passenger vessels from all over the world call at her docks.

Fort Lee was the birthplace of the movie industry in this country. At one time most of the major silent films were produced in the studios of that city.

Although the iron mines for which the state was long famous are no longer of commercial importance, the zinc deposits are the richest in the United States, while limestone, dolomite, slate, basalt, sandstone, clay, and marl are quarried in many parts of the state. The sandstone from New Jersey quarries provided the brownstone fronts for buildings in New York and Philadelphia a half century ago. Gold and silver have been found in various parts of the state, and copper and asbestos mines at one time were in operation.

The transportation system is one of the best in the nation. New Jersey's famed clover leaves are an innovation in highway construction as well as a safe-guard to motoring. Both the tubes under the Hudson and the George Washington Bridge are examples of engineering skill almost without rival. At Lakehurst the Federal Government has constructed a naval air station, while the Newark airport is one of the leading aircraft stations in the country, and from it passenger and mail planes leave for all parts of the nation.

New Jersey residents have every reason to be proud of their commonwealth. Not only has the state played an important part in the history of the nation, but it continues to exert a powerful political, social, economic, and cultural influence on the country as a whole. The more than 4,000,000 residents representing every country and race live together harmoniously under a democratic state government which is benevolent and progressive and ever interested in the welfare of the people. The geography, climate, and citizenry have united to convert New Jersey into a real garden state in the very midst of an industrial social order.



## CHAPTER II

### HISTORY OF BERGEN COUNTY

#### Topography of New Jersey

A glance at a topographical map of New Jersey will show that a large section of the state consists of a low, coastal plain. This plain extends to the Pennsylvania border in the southern portion, but it is much narrower in the north. In the upper half of the state a low plateau known as the Piedmont, or foot hills, lies beyond the coastal plain. The extreme western counties are transversed by the Appalachian Mountains, one range of which—the Kittatinny—extends from the northern boundary to the Delaware Water Gap. At this scenic point the Delaware River cuts across the mountains, forming one of the few natural avenues to Pennsylvania.

#### Cross Section of Bergen County

Bergen County lies completely within the Piedmont region. This area is rolling with the most picturesque portion formed by the escarpment bordering on the Hudson River. The Hackensack and the Passaic Rivers form the larger valleys, while numerous depressions among the hills provide fertile areas for small farms.

#### Location and Area

Bergen County is roughly a triangular area of approximately 237 square miles, and it forms the northeastern corner of the state. While it ranks among the smaller counties in area, its population outnumbers that of several of the larger ones. Bergen County was created in 1682 or 1683 with Hackensack as the county seat. At that time Bergen comprised only the land between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers. The area was considerably increased during the early part of the eighteenth century.

#### How Bergen Got Its Name

The origin of the name Bergen seems to be somewhat controversial. Some authorities hold that it was named after the city of Bergen in Norway, while others believed that it received its name from the town of Bergen-op-Zoom in Holland. It is apparent that most authorities hold to the latter opinion. This belief seems most likely since the original white settlement was made by the Dutch.

#### Dutch and English Controversies

Bergen County remained under Dutch control from 1618 until 1664, when Peter Stuyvesant, then Governor of the New Amsterdam Colony, was forced to surrender to the British. Once again the Dutch turned the tables on the British and occupied the colony for part of a year, but when the

treaty was completed the New World possessions reverted to the British. Even before Britain had taken possession of New Amsterdam in 1664, Charles II had granted the Dutch holding to his brother, the Duke of York. The new proprietor made a grant of that portion lying between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to two staunch followers of Charles II, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Thus in 1664 Bergen County passed from Dutch control and became a part of the new British province of Nova Caesaria or New Jersey.

### **Division of New Jersey**

In order to establish separate ownership, the colony was divided into East and West Jersey in 1676. Bergen County formed a part of East Jersey under the proprietorship of George Carteret. After his death this section was transferred to the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Colony and Bergen County became a part of the Quaker holdings. So it remained until 1702 when land disputes led to the forfeiting of the right to govern to the Queen. Henceforth until the Revolutionary War, New Jersey remained a royal or crown colony.

### **Famous Bergen Families**

During the colonial period many families whose names are familiar to Bergen County residents acquired land and established farms and villages in this area. Among these are: Ackerman, Banta, Demarest, Bogert, Westervelt, Haring, De Groot, Blauvelt, Zabriskie, and Hopper. Descendants of many of these old families still live in the county today and continue to exert a wholesome influence in its progress.

### **Bergen County in the Revolution**

With the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, New Jersey found itself in a precarious position. The fact that it lay between two important centers New York and Philadelphia, made the state a vulnerable and important area. Bergen County was the scene of many a Revolutionary skirmish, and its citizens suffered the destruction of their homes, property, and lives at the hands of British soldiers and tory sympathizers.

### **Retreat Across Bergen County**

Two forts had been built on the Hudson to assure control of that river by the Americans. The one on the New York side was named Fort Washington. Just across the river in New Jersey was Fort Lee. After the Battle of Long Island the British with a superior army took Fort Washington. While General Washington moved northward, General Greene was left to hold Fort Lee. Realizing that his army would be unable to withstand the British attack which was eminent, Greene decided to make a hasty departure. The Americans halted at Hackensack where Washington had previously arrived with his troops, on'y to be followed by the enemy.

The Colonial army continued its retreat to Passaic and Newark with the British in hot pursuit. This retreat later turned into success for the Americans with the surprise and capture of the Hessians at Trenton on Christmas night. With the retreat of Washington's army much of Bergen County came under British control.

### **Baylor's Massacre**

During 1778 Washington learned that a British army had moved up the Hudson. To determine the purpose of this troop movement he sent Colonel Baylor with a detachment of a hundred men into northern Bergen. The Americans stopped for the night at Tappan and supposing the enemy still to be at some distance retired with only the usual precautions. During the night they were surprised by the British and half the force was either killed or captured. The disregard for the prisoners and the brutal treatment of them has caused this skirmish to go down in history as the "Baylor Massacre."

### **Names and Places in the Revolution**

Bergen County was prominent in the news of the Revolutionary period. Many a locality boasts of a "Washington's Headquarters" or a street over which the famous general marched with his troops. Hackensack, however, figures most prominently in the Revolutionary picture, for Washington was a frequent visitor there as well as Von Steuben and Lafayette. During one visit of the British to that city the court house was burned to the ground. Paramus, Closter, Tappan, River Vale, and New Bridge also have their Revolutionary land marks. At the "Hermitage" in Ho-Ho-Kus Aaron Burr courted Mrs. Prevost whom he later married.

### **End of the Revolution**

The Treaty of Paris in 1783 brought hostilities to a close and New Jersey was recognized as a sovereign state. A large section of Bergen County had been laid waste during the conflict. Homes had been destroyed, stock killed or driven off, bridges were gone, and road beds were in need of repair. Life throughout the entire area had been generally disrupted. The immediate need was for a reconstruction of political, social and economic life. Like true American pioneers, the citizens of the county took up their task with a grim determination and life gradually began to function normally once more.

### **Political Changes**

In 1837 Bergen County lost considerable territory through the creation of Passaic County. Again in 1840 Jersey City and the surrounding territory became a part of Hudson County, and Bergen's area was again restricted.



## **Population Growth**

Bergen County's population grew rather slowly until the middle of the nineteenth century. Much of this was due to the loss of territory to Passaic and Hudson Counties. Lack of transportation facilities made the region across the river untenable for men who worked in New York City. The coming of the first railroad in 1835 and the building of other lines before the Civil War period led to the movement of New Yorkers into New Jersey and the beginning of the era of the "commuters". Several developments at such places as Hasbrouck Heights, Carlstadt, and Englewood not only brought scores of new citizens to Bergen County but also raised land values to unprecedented heights before the end of the century.

## **Bergen Disasters**

Bergen County has had its dark days as well as fair ones. In 1882 a severe flood drove people from their homes and tied up traffic for days. Again in 1895 a portion of Hackensack was destroyed by a tornado which took its toll in both human life and property damage.

## **Early Industries**

One of the most interesting of early Bergen industries was the manufacture of wampum at Park Ridge. This mill was built by William Campbell some time before 1750. The shells were transported up the Hackensack River to the vicinity of River Edge and then carried by wagon to Park Ridge. There they were cut into the tiny beads used by the Indians as a medium of exchange.

Grist mills and saw mills were located at various places in the county. The farmer brought his grain to the mill to be ground into feed or flour in exchange for which he either paid a fee based upon weights or a portion of his grain. The remains of one of these mills may be seen at Arcola. Another was situated near the dam leading out of Bogert's Pond in Westwood. Few of these old mills are still in operation since the product which they were designed to produce either no longer exists or is not in demand. Along the Hudson fishing provided work for several hundred men. During certain seasons of the year, the river side was a busy place, bustling with the activity of this interesting industry. Even today the lower part of the county enjoys some profit from this natural resource.

## **Agriculture**

At the present time only about ten percent of Bergen County land is under cultivation. Huge areas that once represented the farms of famous old Bergen families today form the residential districts of the metropolitan area. At one time this section was noted for the production of fine strawberries which formed a money crop of no little significance to the resident farmers. Today truck farming, poultry raising, and fruit farming represent the bulk of Bergen County's agricultural efforts.

The Grange at Saddle River dates back to the beginning of the century when farmers were organizing all over the country for social, political, and economic betterment. The idea of the grange was the "brain child" of a man who saw in organization the farmer's only chance for improvement. Once the organization had obtained a foothold, it spread like wild fire, and rural communities everywhere were joining the national order. Other Bergen towns formed granges including Westwood and Woodcliff Lake. This resulted in a promotion of an intelligent understanding of farm problems and the development of social relationships among farmers and business men interested in their welfare.

### **Motion Picture Industry**

Those who were attending movies before the World War generally witnessed plays that were enacted, not in the environment of Hollywood, but right here in Bergen County. From 1910 until 1920 Fort Lee enjoyed the distinction of being the center of the motion picture industry in this country. Some of the first movies to be produced were filmed in the vicinity of this city. Several large companies built studios in Fort Lee during the boom period, and such celebrities as Sarah Bernhardt, Charlie Chaplin, Theda Bara, and Monte Blue were presented to the public in movies filmed in the Fort Lee studios. Mary Pickford began her career in one of these studios. After the World War California attracted more and more concerns connected with the movie industry and by the early twenties the last of the Fort Lee studios had closed its doors. Aside from a plant which develops motion picture films, little remains at Fort Lee to remind its citizens of the days when they were in frequent contact with the stars of the silent movies.

## CHAPTER III

### INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY

#### The Origin of the American Indian

**W**HEN Verrazano, the first European to explore the New Jersey coast, visited the Atlantic seaboard, he found the region already peopled by a strange, copper-skinned race. These Aborigines were a strong, well-built people with high cheek bones and coarse, black hair. The women formed their hair in a hard knot at the back of the neck and some covered the knot with a sac made of buck skin. The men were beardless, for hair on the face was considered unsightly and was plucked out. These people the Europeans called Indians, because Columbus on his first voyage, believing he had reached the famous Indies Islands, had named them such. This name, though a false one, still remains to this day.

In one respect Columbus may not have erred as much as one might suspect, for the ancestors of the American Indian in all probability originally came from Asia. Over a long period of years they gradually made their way from island to island in the Aleutian chain, reaching North America by way of Alaska. Many more generations passed and they had found their way along the Pacific coast to the United States. Some of these tribes travelled southward; others chose an easterly direction. Eventually the entire continent was inhabited by Indians. As these people lived in clans frequently bound together by kinship, they tended to develop peculiarities and differences. The Indians who chose to live on the plains found their ways of life must be modified to meet conditions under which they lived. This same principle operated with those tribes that lived in the mountains, on the seacoast, along rivers, or in the dense forests. Thus what may have originally been a race of people with a common culture and background, eventually disintegrated to form a great variety of cultures, all with points in common, but each with its own peculiar characteristics.

Just how many Indians lived in what is now the United States when the New World was discovered is impossible to determine. Estimations vary from one or two million to five million or more.

#### Verrazano's Description of the Indians

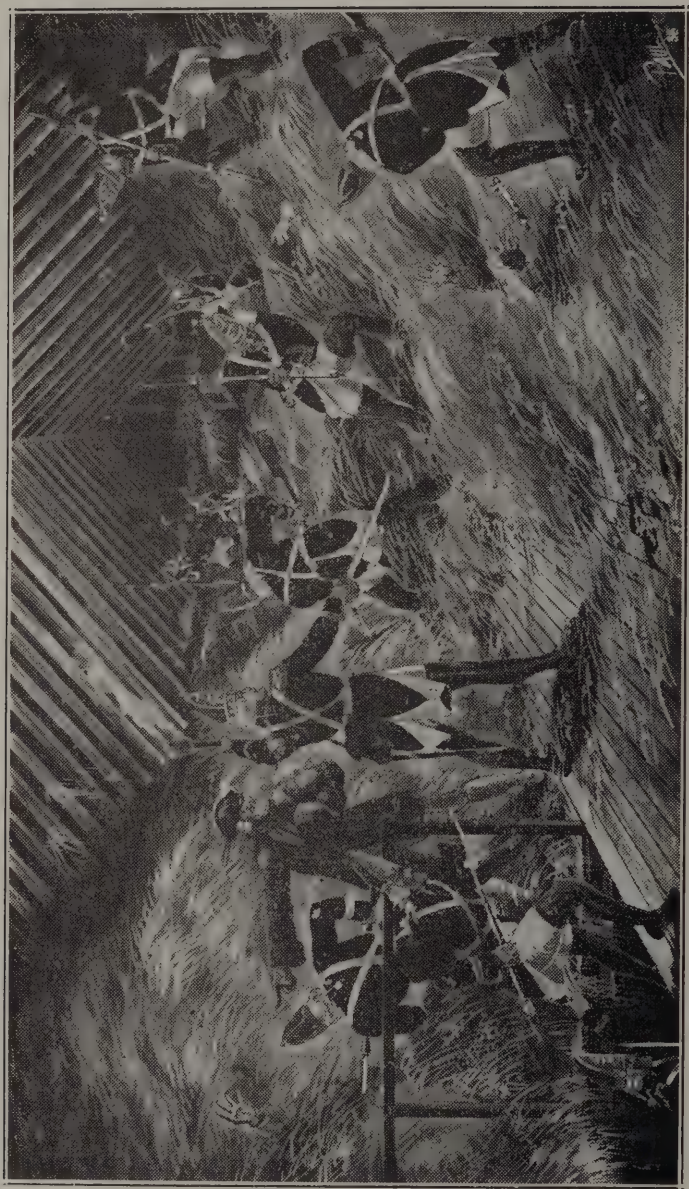
Verrazano described the New Jersey natives as peaceful and with good intentions. He found them a curious people whose fears of the white man soon gave way to a prying interest in these strange, bearded people and their still stranger canoes that moved without the use of paddles.

#### Hudson's Experiences in New Jersey

When Hendrick Hudson made his way up that famous river in 1609,









SCENES FROM BAYLOR'S MASSACRE  
(Painting by Paul owned by Alfred Blakeney)

*Plate V*





he found Indian villages along the Palisades and the lower reaches of the river. He saw many natives paddling about in their canoes, some of whom were induced to come aboard the Half-Moon. Hudson described the Indians as friendly and peaceful. They were dressed in skins, while some wore garments made of feathers.

### **Attitude Toward the White Race**

It seems likely that the tribes inhabiting the region along the sea coast were less war-like, and friendlier with the Europeans than those who dwelt in the hinterland. This may be due to the fact that the natives of the interior, by the time they came in contact with the white race, had witnessed how the coast tribes were driven back into the region beyond the Appalachian Mountains and had learned from these people to mistrust the strangers from across the Great Sea. The coast Indians, on the other hand, accepted the whites more or less in good faith and only after their numbers had been augmented by the ever increasing European stream did the red men fully realize the real challenge to their independence and their accepted way of life.

### **Origin of Lenni-Lenapes**

The Indians of New Jersey, known as Lenni-Lenape, belonged to the Algonquin family of tribes. Tradition tells of the migration of these people across the Great Plains to the Mississippi; then, crossing the river, they continued eastward. At last they reached the banks of the Delaware and there they decided to remain. Nature had provided that region with ample food in the myriad of deer, bear, fowl, fish, and crustaceans. The climate, too, was more agreeable than the wind-swept plains or the cold northern reaches of the country over which they had traveled.

### **The Algonquins**

The Algonquin nation came to inhabit and control much of the North American continent east of the Mississippi River. It included such mighty people as the Iroquois, a loose federation of five tribes dwelling in the Great Lakes region. The Algonquins were divided into numerous tribes, some powerful, others weak. In New Jersey there were many small tribes numbering in all not more than a few thousand members. These people were not evenly distributed throughout the state, but were concentrated along the main rivers and the sea coast.

### **Culture of the Lenni-Lenape**

While the Lenni-Lenape depended mainly upon the products of the hunt for food and clothing, they also engaged in simple agriculture, raising maize or corn, pumpkins, and beans in partially cleared spaces. In this work the women shouldered the burden of responsibility, for it was considered unmanly for a hunter and warrior to stoop to menial labor.

The home of the Lenni-Lenape, or Delawares as they were frequently called, was rather crudely made of saplings bent to form an arched roof. The framework was supported by other saplings tied at right angles to the upright poles. The structure was then covered with strips of bark, reed mats, or skins. A hole was made in the center of the roof to permit some of the smoke from the open fire to escape. There was no furniture—no chairs, tables, or beds. Other than the well-packed earth there was no floor. When the Indian desired to sit, he merely squatted, bending slightly forward for balance and resting his weight on the balls of his feet. At night he slept beneath fur robes, usually made from bear skins. For a mattress he used boughs or dried grass. For warmth he slept with his feet toward the fire which was kept burning throughout the night.

Housekeeping for the Indian women was a simple chore. There was no laundry to be done, or bed linen to be changed. Food was cooked in the hot coals or broiled over the fire. Gourds, horns, and shells provided the table service. Knives and forks were an unknown luxury as food was conveyed to the mouth by the fingers. A coarse meal which took the place of flour was made by grinding corn between two rocks. Water was obtained from the stream along which the homes were built, and the light of the fire took the place of candles.

The Indian's religious life was centered about the worship of the Great Spirit, who provided him with food, clothing and shelter and who would one day welcome the red man to the Happy Hunting Ground provided for all brave Indians. There he would hunt and fish and dwell happily in a wilderness paradise forever. To be a great warrior and to acquire enemy scalps not only gave him a place of honor among his own people, but these were also pleasing to the Great Spirit. In such acts and accomplishments were recognized the important virtues of valor, courage, and daring.

The Indians of West Jersey buried their dead with weapons, wampum, and other useful equipment. These, of course, they would use again in the Happy Hunting Ground. The dead were buried in a sitting position, and mounds of earth were heaped over the grave.

The Lenni-Lenape had great faith in the healing power of herbs and shrubs. These they gathered, cured by drying, and administered for various ailments. Even today the name of "Indian Herbs" is used on the packages of a variety of patent medicines.

The young men married at an early age, usually in their middle teens. Girls became of marriageable age even earlier. Ceremonies were simple and suggested the obligations of the contracting parties. It was frequently the custom for the bride and groom to exchange an ear of corn and a bone, thus signifying that she would provide the meal while he would supply meat.

The Indian women, or squaws, were likely to be noisy with their incessant chatter. This was not the custom with the men who were inclined to talk little. In conversations or at councils only one person spoke at a time,



and extreme courtesy was extended to the speaker through silence and attention.

The New Jersey Indians were just emerging from the Stone Age when the white man arrived. His weapons were the stone hatchet, club, or tomahawk, and the bow and arrow. The bow was made from a supple sapling which was carefully seasoned and prepared to cause it to bend without breaking. The arrow tip was fashioned from flint and quartz and finely chipped to give it a sharp edge and point. Even today these relics are sometimes found in many parts of the state. Scarcely a boy is living outside the larger cities who has not some time come across an arrow head while digging in the garden or wandering through the woods.

### **Conflicts Between Dutch And Indians**

The main purpose of Dutch colonization was to secure some control of the New World before it had all been absorbed by other European nations, and to develop trade. Their interest in the Indians was chiefly economic. For this reason the Dutch seem to have had more conflicts with the Lenni-Lenape than their successors, the English.

In the instance of Manhattan Island a direct purchase was made of Indian lands, but this was only an isolated case, for more frequently Dutch settlement automatically transferred the territory from the natives to the newcomers.

About 1640 the Dutch General Director of the New Amsterdam Colony, William Kieft, demanded that all the Indian tribes who enjoyed the protection of the Dutch must pay tribute. This message was relayed to all the tribes including those living in New Jersey, which was then under the control of the New Amsterdam Government. Among those replying were the Hacquinsacks. They objected strenuously to the Dutch demands, replying that the methods of warfare adopted by the white men were child-like, and citing instances in which the Dutch had been the benefactors rather than the Indians. One case in particular was dwelt upon at length. It recalled an experience in which a Dutch ship had been beached and the natives had supplied the white men with food until they could repair the ship. For this service the Indians had neither asked nor received remuneration of any kind. The Hacquinsacks were greatly incensed that the Dutch should now demand tribute of them.

Their refusal caused Director Kieft to lose completely his temper and he vowed vengeance upon this recalcitrant people. Fortunately for him an opportunity soon presented itself. A servant of a Dutch colonist had been murdered by a chief called Hacquinsacq in the vicinity of the present borough of Little Ferry. This chief, probably under the influence of liquor, happened by this Dutch home at a time when the servant was engaged in mending the roof. Apparently, to test his marksmanship, Hacquinsacq shot an arrow which pierced the body of the servant, causing his death.

Kieft interested several Dutch colonist in his plans, and one night they surprised the savages at Pavonia. The Indians, completely unprepared for

the assault, were slaughtered without mercy. When morning arrived, eighty men, women, and children were found dead in the encampment.

The barbarous methods by which even the helpless were mercilessly hacked to pieces by the infuriated Dutch encouraged the Indians to retaliate in a like manner. With blood-curdling war whoops the savages took the warpath throughout the colony. Homes were burned, stock driven off, and the settlers murdered. So thoroughly did the Indians wreak their vengeance upon the whites, that much of the New Jersey area was no longer habitable by the Dutch, and for a time the Indians repossessed their old home land.

In 1645 the Dutch concluded a treaty with the New Jersey tribes which gave token of a perpetual peace. Any complaints arising on either side were to be made to the white governor or the tribal sachem. In all cases justice was to be meted out to the satisfaction of both parties.

### **Indian Loyalty**

A story, purported to be true, is traditional in an old Dutch family in New Jersey. A ship loaded with colonists became stranded in the Hudson River. The passengers went ashore, taking with them a man who was ill. After spending some time on land, they discovered several Indian braves in the distance. The colonists became alarmed and in their haste to return to the ship, left the sick man with his wife on the shore. The savages fell upon the two helpless whites, killing the husband and seriously wounding the wife, whom they left for dead. After the Indians had gone, the white woman mustered her strength and courage and hid herself in a hollow log. Several days passed without her hiding place being discovered. Then, one day two braves passed by and saw her. After a hurried consultation they decided to take her to the Indian encampment. Here she was nursed back to health, and she came to occupy a place of respect among the savages. Tales of a white woman living among the Indians finally reached the ears of the Dutch colonists, who succeeded in rescuing her. After returning to her own people she remarried, but she was not permitted to forget her past life for each time the old Indian who had rescued her passed by, he stopped at her home. One day he told her that she must leave the settlement that night for the Indians were planning to massacre the inhabitants. He outlined the route she must take and directed her to a canoe which he had hidden for that purpose. After the Indian's departure, she hurried to her husband and warned him of their danger. Together they started out under cover of darkness, but after they had gone a short way, decided to return and warn the other settlers. Preparations were made to meet the attack, and when the Indians did come, they were met and repulsed. The savages were so completely surprised that they could do

nothing but capitulate. After a council the Indians agreed to enter into an alliance with the Dutch and always remain at peace with them.

### **The English and the Indians**

While the Indian tribes were frequently at war with one another or with the Dutch, there were surprisingly few conflicts with the English in New Jersey. This may seem strange when we recall the massacre of entire villages and settlements in New England, and the constant vigilance necessary to ward off Indian attacks and to protect the fringes of every colony against destruction.

The English colonists in New Jersey were commanded to deal fairly with the redskins and to acquire land only by treaty or purchase. As long as this policy was strictly adhered to, the Indians were nominally satisfied with their transactions. However, when liquor exchanged hands and the natives became intoxicated, they were no longer responsible characters. Many of the murders perpetrated by the redskins were due to this cause. Even then the chieftain and elders of the tribes failed to give sanction to such actions or to uphold their tribesmen in their wrongdoing.

In 1688 the Indians along the Delaware urged the governor of the colony to place a ban on the sale of liquor to the red men. This request grew out of the murder of a servant of an English colonist by two liquor-crazed Indians. The whites secretly planned to avenge this crime by a complete annihilation of the tribe numbering about a thousand persons. Before the settlers had more than begun their preparations, the Indians took matters into their own hands, accosted the murderers and managed to kill one of them. The other escaped into the woods and was never seen again. That this tribe had peaceful intentions in their dealings with the whites was evidenced by the fact that they had no knowledge of the colonists' intentions to destroy the entire settlement.

In 1758 a meeting was held at which representatives from several tribes were present. The purpose of this conclave was to bring pressure to bear upon the redskins for depredations in the outlying English settlements. The Indians expressed a real desire to live at peace with the colonists. To provide a permanent hunting ground for them, 3000 acres in Burlington County were set aside with the understanding that it must never be sold, transferred, or leased, but must remain always in trust for the tribes residing south of the Raritan River.

In time the more war-like and adventurous of the Lenni-Lenape migrated into the region of the Ohio, where they joined with other tribes in attempting to halt the westward trek of European advance. Some of these Indians, or their descendants, were present at the Battle of Tippicanoe in which they were successfully routed by William Henry Harrison.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century the last of the Indians had left the state. But in their departure they left behind many things



to remind us of a culture that is older than our own. Indian words are still used in the names of rivers, lakes, mountains, and cities; Indian maize, tomatoes, pumpkins, beans, and squash were added to our diet by these same savages; even our language has been somewhat modified through our association with their culture. The Indian learned much from his living in close contact with the white race, but in return the Indians made valuable and lasting contributions to our way of living.

## CHAPTER IV

### HISTORY OF WESTWOOD

#### Early History of Westwood

**B**EFORE the Civil War the section which now comprises the Borough of Westwood consisted only of farming land. The residential area with its fine homes and avenues lined with trees then provided pasturage for cattle, sheep, and horses. Fields of corn, potatoes, and vegetables made a patch-work quilt of the landscape; and orchards of apple, peach, and pear trees ripened in the September sun.

The men and women who were among the first to establish permanent homes in this section were pioneers in the real sense. There were no telephones, no highways, no doctors, and no churches or schools. Hackensack, Paterson, and New York, while only a few miles away, still were relatively distant places when one must make the journey there on horse-back or on foot. Social life was dependent upon association with one's neighbors who were few in number and separated by fields and forests. By the time the settlers came to the Westwood area the Indian menace was over. Most of the savages had left the state before 1800. Nevertheless, life still presented its hazards, and pioneering carried with it the necessity for resourcefulness and ingenuity.

While tradition has not preserved the intimate stories of the lives of the early settlers, one can well imagine what they might have been. The great, open fireplaces with their iron kettles, the busy housewives in enormous aprons and frilled caps, bustling about huge kitchens, preparing the simple but substantial diet of their farmer-husbands—this must have been the picture from within. And while the women folk busied themselves with their responsibilities, the farmer cut the trees, plowed the ground, planted and harvested the crop, and cared for the stock. In the evenings the family gathered about the fireplace, where apples sizzled in the hot coals and chestnuts popped and sputtered among the embers. On Sundays and holidays the neighbors congregated to enjoy the fellowship of each other and to discuss the products of their labors or the topics of the day. To us, living in a machine age and in a metropolitan environment, this all sounds like a page taken from ancient history. To those men and women—the pioneers of our community—this was real; this was life.

Long before permanent settlements were made in this area, Indians had dwelt along the creeks and hunted in the forest. They were followed by trappers, hunters, and traders whose sojourn was never long and who were content to dwell in temporary cabins.

One of the first of the permanent settlers of Westwood was Isaac Bogert. He purchased a tract of land from Jacob Hopper in April of 1780.

and later moved his family to this area. The Bogert family was prominent in the early history of the community and its descendants still play a prominent and active part in the community life. Isaac A. Bogert, the first mayor of Westwood, was born here in 1834. Another member of the family, David, owned a farm which included Goodwin Park and the J. Herbert Bate property. Just below the pond was erected a grist mill which served the needs of a large area. To Bogert's mill the farmers hauled their grain over bumpy, country roads which were muddy in the spring and fall and deeply rutted or drifted with snow in the winter. At the mill the grain was ground into flour or feed. In those days money was scarce, and the farmer reckoned his wealth in land, cattle, and produce rather than in bank accounts. In exchange for grinding the grain Mr. Bogert exacted payment in kind. This old mill, as was mentioned in the chapter on Bergen County, was a land mark in the history of the northern part of the state.

Other settlers who came to this area in the period before the Civil War were the Bantas, Blauvelts, Brickells, Demarests, Herings, Holdrums, Hoppers, Storms, Van Emburghs, Westervelts, and others whose names are still familiar in this community. Lyons' Funeral Home is situated on the original Jacob Hopper property; opposite the Hopper farm on Jefferson Avenue, was the homestead of George T. Brickell; while the home of John Westervelt still stands near the corner of Washington and Lafayette Avenues.

Until after the Civil War Westwood remained just a farming community in Washington Township.

### **Old Buildings in Westwood**

In 1869 Isaac D. Bogert and Z. B. Van Emburgh built a general store which was the first one in the village, and for a long time the leading one in this part of Bergen County. This building stood on the corner of Westwood Avenue and Railroad Avenue, now called Broadway Avenue, where the Westwood Trust building now stands, and extended down Westwood Avenue as far as the present Brickel building and down Broadway about as far as the lot where Weibel's market stands today.

The Bogert and Van Emburgh store was a popular gathering place for all the neighboring farmers who came in to trade eggs and meat for groceries and coal or lumber. It was a general store in every sense of the word and while everything was sold there—coal, lumber, drugs, gingham by the yard, shoes, needles, etc.—that was not the only important activity because the smoke house in the rear of the store carried on a thriving business. The farmers would kill a cow or pig and bring the meat to Bogert's and Van Emburgh's to have it smoked. One of the fondest memories of people who recall these days is the pancake batter which was usually kept "on call" in a large kettle and on short notice was fried as cakes to be eaten with smoked liver gravy poured generously over them.

The smoke house also served the fishermen who caught shad and other fish in the Hackensack River at River Edge and places along the river.





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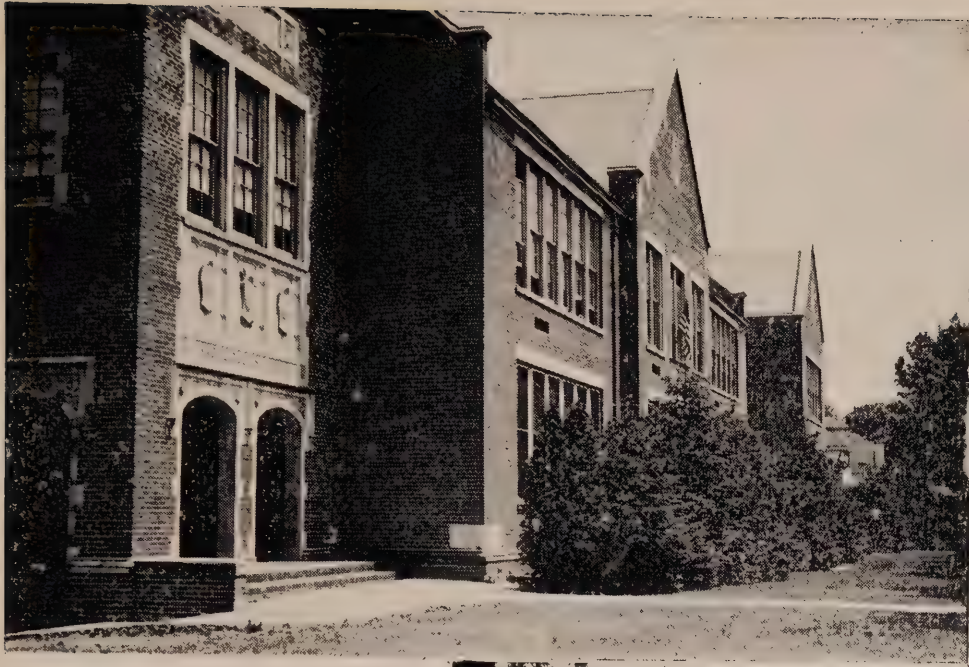
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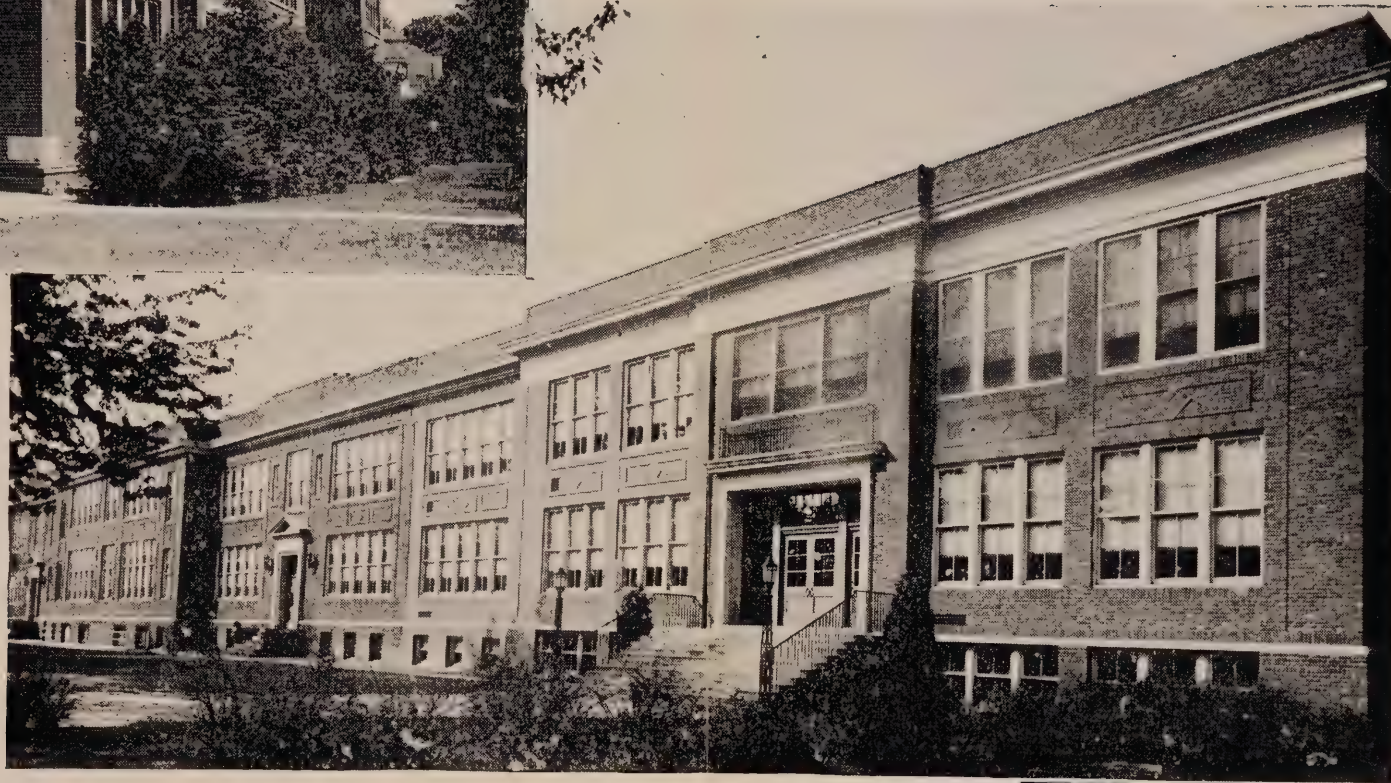
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BERKELEY AVENUE  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL AND THIRD AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL





Fishermen, too, would bring the fish to the smoke house of the general store to be smoked.

The general store would not be complete without a postoffice, and this it had. Mail day was an exciting time at the store, and even though the mail pack was small everyone gathered to see the stage arrive and depart, and to get his needed supplies. Beside having a mercantile career, Mr. Bogert was postmaster for twenty years.

After many years Mr. Bogert and Mr. Van Emburgh retired, and G. T. Brickel took over the business which he kept until his death. The store was later run as a chain store, while a bakery and offices occupied the other parts of the building.

Some people believe that the village history of Westwood did not begin until the Westwood Hotel (or House) was built. This, a large, frame structure was located on the corner of Westwood Avenue and Broadway across the street from the Bogert and Van Emburgh general store, where the Tassini building now stands. This hotel was built around 1869 by A. B. Bogert and was operated by Genest M. Ottignon for many years. Mr. Bogert sold the hotel to J. B. Speth, who managed it for a number of years until his death. At this time Mr. Graberdunkle settled in Westwood and bought the business, which he managed until his death several years later. J. B. Speth, Jr., and Joseph Cooper then managed the hotel until Mr. Speth's illness, when he sold the business to his partner. Mr. Cooper ran the hotel until in 1921 when it was converted to other business purposes.

Another hotel was built in Westwood about 1870. It was located across the tracks from Broadway Avenue and faced Washington Avenue. It was operated by C. S. De Baum. A large ballroom on the second floor afforded the people in the town an excellent place for recreation. The first floor had a large section devoted to a roller skating rink. In the fall of 1886 this building was damaged by the cyclone. Today the original building still stands just as it was constructed seventy years ago except that a brick facing has been added.

The old David Brickel homestead stood near the corner of Westwood Avenue and Center Avenue where Hauser's Department Store is today. The house had a French roof and was typical of the architecture of the time. Near the house along what is now Westwood Avenue there was a blacksmith shop owned by Mr. Brickell.

### Mail Service

Those who are accustomed to having the mail delivered twice daily can appreciate the eagerness with which the people of this community awaited the arrival of the mailman in the middle of the last century. He came but once each week, driving a horse and rig up from Hackensack. In those days the mail service was really a luxury. Few letters were exchanged, and correspondence, except when necessary, was rarely indulged in.

Before the Civil War era a stage route was opened between Westwood

and Hackensack, and connections were made for passengers going to New York. By 1850 a daily route was established between Park Ridge and Closter. This made it possible for residents of this area to leave Westwood in the morning, catch the train for New York at Closter, and return by the same route the same day. What a milestone this must have seemed to the people of that time. New York, which had almost seemed a distant city, was brought within reach of everyone; and a journey which before could be made only with careful planning and budgeting of one's time, now became a simple matter of a few hours.

In 1870 the railroad was extended from Hackensack to Hillsdale, and the mail was delivered daily. This event brought an end to the more picturesque stage coach, which being no longer needed, was forced to give way to the "iron horse".

After the post office was established, R. F. D. routes were added, and carriers took the mail by horse-drawn vehicles to the surrounding country side. Among the first of these rural mail men were Charles J. Perry and John Islieb. Today Westwood is still the starting point for two rural routes. One of these carriers goes to Saddle River, the other to River Vale.

Before the location of the post office in the Bogert and Van Emburgh Store, as stated earlier in this chapter, the mail depot was housed in a number of places. At one time George T. Brickell distributed the mail from his own home. During the Civil War a post office was officially opened with William Bartick as the postmaster. Westwood, or Pleasantville as it was then called, was without this service for the two years preceding 1868. In that year Richard Hopper was appointed postmaster. When the name was changed to Westwood in 1870, Isaac D. Bogert became postmaster, and the office was removed from Jefferson Avenue to the general store.

The first separate post office building was constructed between 1893 and 1897. At that time Thomas E. Brickell was in charge of the office. During the next ten-year period it was again moved to the National Bank building with James M. Bogert as postmaster.

Again the location was changed to the opposite side of Westwood Avenue, where it remained until the present edifice was dedicated on September 21, 1935. During those years the following persons served in the capacity of postmaster and postmistress: Frank M. O'Shea, Warren H. Stagg, John H. Stegman, Mary Mac G. Smith, and the present incumbent, Timothy J. Lyons, who has held that position since 1934.

### **Railroad Station**

For many years Westwood had for its railroad station a frame building which added nothing to enhance the beauty of the community. Public-spirited citizens had long envisioned a fire-proof structure that would be a "thing of beauty" as well as utilitarian. In 1913 an ordinance was passed which authorized the purchase of the property now occupied by the station and the park. In 1929 Irving J. Demarest was appointed to



meet with the Erie officials and to draw up plans for the proposed station. This plan, which was submitted to the mayor and council in 1931, was accepted. The Mahoney-Troast Company was engaged to construct the station building, which was to be made of Briar Hill stone. On June 29, 1932, several hundred interested citizens gathered at the park for the ground-breaking ceremonies. Mayor Ringrose and Councilman Demarest turned the first earth to signify that construction had begun. On November 12, 1932, the new station was dedicated, and one of Westwood's proudest moments had arrived. The station and park stand as monuments to the people of the community and particularly to the men who worked incessantly to see a vision fulfilled.

## **Fire Department**

Westwood's fire department dates back to 1894, when the borough was just a straggling village with only a few hundred inhabitants. At a meeting of interested citizens at that time plans were made for the organization of a hook and ladder company and for the purchase of the necessary equipment. Money for this purpose was obtained through community fairs and the aid of the mayor and council. Donations of property, particularly the lot on Center Avenue by George T. Brickell, hastened the development of the fire department.

Additional equipment was added as the village grew. The first hose wagon was purchased in 1909. When the second hook and ladder company was installed the following year, a team of horses was purchased, and in 1911 still another team was added.

In 1930 the old fire house built on the property given by Mr. Brickell was torn down, and the present municipal building housing the fire department, borough office, and the Fifth District court was constructed.

## **Community Medical Service**

In the early history of the community Westwood was without the services of a resident doctor. In case of illness one generally relied upon the resourcefulness of a housewife, who, from years of experience in rearing large families, learned how to meet such emergencies. Everyone had his favorite remedy for the more common diseases and ailments. While the patient would likely have recovered without these dosings, nevertheless the so-called medicines had a satisfactory psychological effect. In case of serious illness or injury a doctor might be summoned from one of the larger towns.

As the population of the community increased, the need for a resident doctor became more urgent, and eventually practicing physicians came to live in this area. Among the first was a Dr. Zabriski.

After Westwood became an incorporated village, skilled physicians moved into the community. Today there are at least six doctors, several dentists, an eye specialist, an osteopath, a chiropractor, and a chiroprapist.

Of the physicians now practicing here the oldest in years of residence is Dr. George Levitas, who came in 1905.

The inauguration of the Pascack Valley Nursing Service has added much to the welfare of the community. These women are available when their services are needed, and they have done much to alleviate suffering.

The two school nurses in conjunction with the school physician offer their services to all the children of the community. They guard against the spread of contagion and render first aid in case of accident or illness during the school day. The nurses also visit the homes, giving advice and assistance particularly to the mothers of small children. A clinic for babies is held each Wednesday at the Third Avenue School, and many mothers take advantage of this free and worth-while service. The fact that Westwood has not had a serious epidemic in a number of years is indicative of the splendid work the combined medical staff of the community is carrying on.

In 1935 Westwood added an ambulance to its public welfare equipment. This service is under the fire department and is conducted by men trained in first aid.

### Public Library

The credit for Westwood's fine, new library building belongs to a group of public spirited men and women who have given their time, energy, and thought over a long period of time in order to bring an ideal to fruition.

According to an article published in the March 9, 1939, issue of the Westwood News, the idea of a library was first suggested by a group of women engaged in making dressings and other materials during the World War. When the war ended, they felt it expedient to continue their activities in a peaceful direction. The result was the organization of a free circulating library in 1919. Mrs. Mabel Coan, who had directed the war time activity, was elected president, and a store building was selected as the library's first home.

Books for circulation were collected first by donation, of which those given by Mrs. Coan in memory of her son formed the nucleus. Funds were raised through social activities and donations, and more books were added.

When the library became an official organization, Mayor Irving T. Brickell appointed the five-member board as prescribed by law, and the name was changed to the Free Public Library. The original board consisted of Mrs. W. S. Post, Mr. E. A. Ward, Miss Gertrude Worms, Mr. G. W. Ahrens, and Mr. R. T. Close.

Since its organization the library has been housed in the following buildings: Cousin's Store, the Jacob Demarest House on Center Avenue, the Waller Building, Veterans' Hall, and the Tassini Building.

By 1927 the library board had begun to acquire capital with the idea in mind of a permanent and separate building. This fund grew by taxation,

gifts, and the proceeds of social affairs until by 1928 it amounted to more than \$15,000. In that year Federal aid was obtained, a site was purchased, and plans were made for the new building, which was dedicated in 1939.

Before 1930 all services rendered by the library were through volunteer workers. During that year the need for a trained librarian led to the hiring of Mrs. Dorothy Dale as the first paid worker. Later her place was taken by Mrs. Robert G. Schmidt, and more recently Mrs. Louise Schilling has been added to the staff.

Besides having a modern, attractive library home and an efficient staff, the Westwood Library offers free to the public its fine collection of fourteen thousand volumes and numerous periodicals and pamphlets. The public library works in harmony with the school, cooperating both with students and faculty. This has been of inestimable value since its space and resources are sufficient to provide supplementary materials beyond the capacity of the schools.

## **Westwood Churches**

### **Reform Church of Westwood**

Apparently the first congregation to build a church in Westwood was the Dutch Reformed. This edifice erected in 1887 made it possible for members of that denomination to attend worship in the community. Previously it was necessary to go to other villages for church services. The nearest Reformed Churches were at Paramus and Dumont. The first pastor was Rev. David Talmadge, who maintained his charge until the beginning of the century. The present pastor is Joseph C. Holbrook.

### **Catholic Church**

The Catholic Church was built some time before 1900 with the Rev. Michael Nevin as priest. In 1905 the present building was constructed. Three years later the rectory was built, and following that the first parochial school. The present school building was constructed in 1931, during the priesthood of the Rev. John Lenihan. The pastor in charge at the present time is Father Patrick F. Joyce. The church has more than three hundred families in its congregation.

### **Christian Science Church**

The Christian Science Church is one of the later arrivals in Westwood. For several years its members held meetings above one of the stores on Westwood Avenue. About five years ago the Knights of Columbus Building was purchased, and this church now has a permanent home.

### **The Baptist Church**

In 1900 there were only a Reformed Church and a Roman Catholic Church in Westwood. There were about ten people in the Reformed



Church who had been baptized and were eager to have a Baptist Church in the community. In 1902 these people decided to organize a church. Some of the charter members were John J. Bate, Genest M. Ottignon, Henry E. Richmond, Joseph Candisky, Henry DeVol, and Alonzo E. Brackett. Regular services were held in the Odd Fellow Hall. Later the congregation purchased the old public school building and moved it to the church property on the corner of Third Avenue and Elm Street. The first minister was Reverend Thomas D. Wesley. Under the leadership of Reverend Walter E. Reynolds the church was rebuilt at a cost of \$14,000. It stands today much the same as it was in 1916.

### **Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church**

Before the organization of the Zion Lutheran Church in October, 1905, the congregation went to Closter or New Milford to worship. A plan for starting a church in Westwood was made by Reverend W. Schmidt. Until final arrangements were made for the purchase of the building, the new congregation met regularly on Sunday afternoon at the Odd Fellow Hall in Westwood. A piece of land was finally purchased on Washington Avenue. The property included a building of considerable dimensions, a wagon shed, and ground space 100 by 300 feet. The new church was dedicated on October 29, 1905.

There have been four different pastors to date: Reverend W. Schmidt, 1905-1906; Reverend Frederick Boehling, 1906-1908; Reverend George F. Schmidt, 1908-1912, and the Reverend J. F. Gassmann, 1912 to the present time.

Fifteen years after the church was organized the council took up the question of renovating the old church. The price of remodeling the church was so high that it would be almost as cheap to build a new one; therefore, a site was acquired at Second Avenue and Elm Street. In 1925 plans were made for the erection of the Zion Lutheran Church. The late William K. Benedict was the architect.

### **St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church**

The first meetings of this congregation were held in 1911 on Strawberry Hill. By the efforts of this group funds were raised for the purchase of the land upon which the church building now stands.

Construction of the building began in 1917. At its dedication every church in Westwood was represented and the Reverend Solomon P. Hood, who was later appointed as "Envoy Extraordinaire" to Liberia, gave the welcoming address. The pastor at the time was Reverend J. H. Hartley.

By 1922 the church had out-grown its congregation, and a loan was floated to finance the building of the present concrete edifice.

Among the later pastors was the Reverend Mr. Mills, who was born in Liberia and who kept his audience fascinated with his stories of the African continent.

The present pastor is Reverend Smith. Among the original church officials only Mrs. Mary Maguire and Levi Maguire remain.

## **Mount Zion Baptist Church**

The Mount Zion Baptist Church was located near the juncture of Sand Road and Old Hook Road. It was damaged by fire in 1941. The pastor of this congregation is Reverend Fennell of Hackensack.

## **Temple Emanuel**

In the fall of 1927 a group of Westwood residents of Jewish faith met in the home of Mrs. Ida Steinman, oldest Jewish resident in Pascack Valley, for the purpose of creating a permanent organization of Jewish residents in Westwood and the vicinity. Jews had been living in Pascack Valley for the past fifty to sixty years but never came together except during the High Holy Days, when a temporary house of worship would be created in some suitable building for the purpose of conducting a religious service during these, the most important holidays of the year. The chief purpose of this permanent organization was the creation of a religious school for the children of the community and eventual construction of a permanent house of worship.

Meetings were held in what was at that time the Knights of Columbus Hall. Later they were held successively in the Veterans' Hall, in rooms above stores on Westwood Avenue, and in the Roosevelt Hall.

A senior student in the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York was engaged as a spiritual leader. (Since then, graduates and seniors have been engaged.) This leader not only conducted High Holy Day services but also arranged for regular services on Friday night and Sabbath morning. He also organized a Hebrew school for the children. Three or four years later a lot was purchased on the corner of Washington and St. Nicholas Avenues, and a temple was erected. It took a number of years to pay for this lot and the construction of a Temple building.

Early in 1936 construction of a synagogue was started. It was completed in August of the same year. It took about two years to raise sufficient funds with which to equip the interior. At the present time Temple Emanuel is functioning as a community center for the Jewish residents of Westwood and vicinity, providing a well-rounded religious, cultural, and social program.

## **Grace Episcopal Church**

The history of the Episcopal Church began with the meeting of a small group of people at Mrs. H. H. Goodwin's home on December 1, 1904, to discuss the possibilities of organizing a church in Westwood. A church was decided upon and consent was given early in 1905.

Services were held successively in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Harring's Hall, and in a building owned by Mrs. Charles Passmore. The first annual report, dated December 4, 1905, showed a membership of 69 persons and a Sunday School having 31 members. Services at that time were in charge of Mr. William G. Wherry.

At the next annual meeting, December, 1906, the representatives decided to purchase a plot of land which resulted in acquiring the present site. Reverend J. C. Fair was the minister in charge at this time. He was followed, in 1907, by Reverend J. M. Wright, who in turn was followed by Reverend Glen White under whose leadership a brick chapel was built, and the first services were held on January 13, 1910. Grace Church was without a pastor for eight months following the resignation of Reverend White.

The next minister, Reverend Meade B. Mac Bryde, served from 1911 to 1917, when Mr. Peter R. Deckenbach, a theological student, acted as lay reader until he was ordained soon after 1919. Under Reverend Deckenbach's able leadership, the mission grew, a rectory was purchased, and finally an addition was put on the church in 1924.

On December, 1924, Reverend L. A. C. Pitcaithly, formerly from Kansas City, Missouri, was appointed minister in charge of Grace Mission, and he still holds this position today.

During Reverend Pitcaithly's first year in the church, the old rectory was sold, the mortgage paid off, and a new, modern rectory was purchased with the proceeds of the sale. On May 18, 1925, Grace Church was accepted by the Council of Newark as a parish.

It is interesting to note the annual reports of Grace Church in 1929 and compare the figures with those of 1905. Records indicate that in 1929 "90 families belonged to the church, there were 506 baptized persons, 362 communicants, 16 teachers in the church school, 122 pupils, and 4 parish organizations with a membership of 115."

### **Methodist Church**

The Methodist Church of Westwood was organized February 10, 1908. In 1909 an option on the McPherson property at Fairview Avenue and Bergen Street was secured and was financed by the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. By 1910, when Reverend George H. Ketterer, third pastor of the church, was appointed, the McPherson property was purchased. The corner stone for the building was laid April 20, 1913. At this time the church membership numbered sixty-six, all of whom can remember singing to the accompaniment of a little foot-pumped, reed organ. This instrument was used until 1921, when a new and modern organ was installed. The parsonage was built in 1924, and a house warming was given in March, 1925.

Through the many church clubs and societies the Methodist Church has contributed generously to both local and foreign organizations, and today enjoys a membership of three hundred parishioners.

### **Every Man's Bible Class**

In 1934 Reverend Williams, then pastor of the Baptist Church, and Dr. White organized the Every Man's Bible Class. The first meetings were held in the Vreeland Funeral Parlors, but the membership soon out-grew





WESTWOOD AVENUE AND BROADWAY, 1912



OLD ERIE STATION

*Plate VII*



these quarters and the meeting place was changed to Roosevelt Hall. Dr. Williams served as the first class leader. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Reverend Paul Folkers of the Methodist Church, who is still in charge.

Every Man's is a religious and social organization for men of all creeds and ages. The average attendance of sixty members and friends is indicative of the interest this class has created in Westwood.

## Schools of Westwood

Westwood's first public school was located at the corner of Sand Road and Old Hook Road. This building was in use during the Civil War period.

A second building was constructed on Fourth Avenue in 1885. It was rebuilt. Later this structure was sold to the Baptist congregation, who moved it to its present site.

The Roosevelt Hall served as a school until a building could be constructed on Fourth Avenue. Again this was superseded by a two story structure on the same grounds. This formed the nucleus of the present Third Avenue High School and Grammar School.

The first class to complete the four-year high school course was in 1915. Among the graduates Mr. G. E. Bogert holds the honor of being the first student to complete all twelve years of his education in the Westwood schools.

Since Westwood has had a recognized four-year high school, the following men and women have served as supervising principals: C. F. Lodar, H. M. Normandeau, Mrs. Van Wormer, Dr. Graber, Mr. Lewis, and Walter O. Lippitt.

During 1929 a new and modern grade building known as the Berkeley School was erected near the corner of Berkeley and Harrington Avenues. In 1932 an addition of class rooms, library, play room, shops, and auditorium was made to the Third Avenue building. This improvement made possible the extension of the practical arts department by giving more floor space for these classes and by offering new courses, particularly in metal work. During the same year the junior high school was accredited by the state as a separate unit under a qualified principal. The junior high serves as a stepping stone between the elementary and the high school, and is organized to assist boys and girls of the early "teen" age to become adjusted to independent study and to life interests.

A notable change in the Westwood schools during the past decade has been the development of a democratic spirit. The inauguration of the student councils and the organization of student patrol of the corridors marked the beginning of a real democratic situation. Since then, every year has witnessed new developments in this direction. The most recent have been the addition of more elective courses and student participation in the planning of certain phases of the curricula.

The over-crowded condition in the professions and the "white-collar" jobs has led to a modification of the curriculum to meet the real needs



of the community. The growth of the commercial and practical arts departments has been a long step in this direction. The gradual development toward a core curriculum, with still greater opportunity for the student to select courses best suited to the work he desires to pursue, is a noteworthy improvement. The addition of the guidance department, whose purpose is to direct the student into worth-while activities both in school and out, to assist him in adjusting himself, and to guide his preparation for a vocation, has proved of real value to the students.

In 1938 Westwood High School was accredited with the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Graduates from the high school are now permitted to enter all but the most exclusive institutions of higher learning, upon the recommendation of the office.

During the Fall of 1941 the high school was evaluated by the Middle States Association on the basis of curricula, faculty, plant, equipment and facilities, activities, etc. The results of this study placed Westwood High School among the better institutions of its kind and stressed the fact that the school is moving in the right direction.

Westwood High School offers a complete program which includes varsity and intra-mural sports, musical organizations, a great variety of clubs, and the service groups. These activities help to round out the students' experiences and to build responsible character.

## CHAPTER V

### STORIES OF NEW JERSEY

#### Indian Legends and Stories

**I**N the days before the white man settled in New Jersey, the Lenni-Lenape Indians roamed the countryside now known as Bergen County. Tradition relates that these tribes originally came from Labrador. In search of a warmer climate they pushed their way southward, for a while settled in the Middle West, and later moved eastward toward the seacoast, claiming the land that is now New Jersey. The Lenni-Lenape, who were known as "the original people," were peaceful and industrious. The women of the tribes built their huts from "stout saplings or young trees bent to form a shelter and then covered with bark, grasses, or clay". The men followed the chase, fished in the waters of the nearby rivers, and fashioned crude weapons of flint and stone. Canoes were made of logs hollowed out by fire and rude stone implements.

#### The Story of Musquapsink

Many Indian names still survive today, namely, Kinderkamack, Pascack, Raritan, and Oritani. Among the most interesting of the local Indian legends is the story of how the Musquapsink was named. A beautiful Indian maiden of the Pascack tribe came down to the stream to fetch water from a spring near the brook. On the opposite bank dwelt a rival tribe, the Kinderkamack. An Indian brave of this tribe watched each day as she filled her doeskin vessel and then climbed slowly up the hill that led toward the trail now known as Mill Street. For many weeks he watched silently until finally his admiration deepened into love. But the chiefs of the Pascack would never consent to a marriage of one of their maidens with an Indian of a rival tribe. One day as she came down to the spring, he shot an arrow and mortally wounded the maiden. As she was dying, her blood reddened the cool water of the spring and trickled down toward the stream, turning its waters crimson. In deep sorrow the chieftains of the Pascack bore her body up the hill and forever afterwards called the brook Musquapsink, meaning "water mingled with blood."

#### Little Red Wing

Another legend in a happier vein is that of "Little Red Wing." She is supposed to have painted her face a brilliant color and donned a special headdress in order to attract admiration and get herself a husband. According to the story as it has been recorded, "At the wedding ceremony the brave gave her a bone, meaning, 'I'll provide meat.' Accepting, she returned an ear of corn—'I'll bake bread'. They then lived happily ever after."

## Origin of Kinderkamack

Another story relates the origin of the word Kinderkamack. Many years ago the town of Emerson was announced by the trainmen of the railroad as Kinderkamack. Long ages before, a party of hostile Indians had tried to capture and destroy a little settlement of their own people who were encamped there. But the crowing of a rooster aroused the sleeping tribe just in time to save them and the attacking party was defeated. Henceforth the place was called Kinderkamack meaning the place where the cock crowed. Later the name was changed to Etna and more recently to Emerson.

Another version of this legend states that the marauding Indians descended upon a settlement of peaceful whites about 1780 and succeeded in carrying off some of their live stock. They hid in the dense woods until day-break. In the meantime the white settlers were aroused and started out in pursuit of the Indians. Then it was that the cock crowed, revealing the whereabouts of the tribesmen who thought themselves secure in the thicket. The white men succeeded in recovering their possessions and were never disturbed by the Indians again. Afterwards they called this section "Kinderkamack, the place where the cock crowed."

## Oritani

One of the Indian names still surviving today is that of Oritani, or Orataimin, who was chief of the Hackingshacky tribe. He was friendly to the white man and was frequently called upon to act as peace-maker not only between rival tribes but also in trouble between the white man and the Indians. He took an important part in the conference at Fort Amsterdam in 1645 and again in 1649 and 1660. He was invited by Governor Carteret, in 1666, to a conference regarding the purchase of territory for the site of the city of Newark but was unable to attend because of advancing age. The following year he died, and, according to the legend handed down, his body was placed in a canoe accompanied by a funeral procession of other canoes and floated down the river to Staten Island.

Gradually the Indians began to feel the pressure of the white man in his search for new lands in the new world. In 1609 Henry Hudson first came to the shores of New Jersey, and a few years later in 1623 Cornelius May built Fort Nassau near the place where the city of Camden is today. Almost a century later the land came under the rule of the British in 1803. Just fifty-five years later the first Indian reservation was established at Indian Mills in Burlington County. By 1776, when New Jersey was made a state, all of the land belonging to the Lenni-Lenape had passed to the ownership of the white settlers.

## Wampum Mill

Few traces of the original inhabitants of New Jersey remain today except in museums where are preserved a few primitive weapons and samples of wampum, or Indian money. This form of money used by the Indians long before the white man came was made from clam shells and



formed in such a way that it could be strung on a leather thong. Before the Revolution one of these wampum mills was located on Pascack Creek, where Park Ridge is today. However, this mill was not run by Indians but was started by William Campbell, who was born in Ireland in 1718. According to one authority he left his native land at the age of seventeen and settled in Bergen County, where he married Elizabeth Demarest. Seeing possibilities in the manufacture of wampum, at first he used his home and later an old woolen mill, utilizing water power to turn the large stone grinding and polishing wheels needed to grind the shells which were brought from Rockaway, Long Island, and Coney Island and transported by boat up the Hackensack River. Later William's son, John Campbell, developed the mint as it came to be called, and soon a flourishing business developed. Probably most of the wampum made in this vicinity up until the time of the Revolution was manufactured in this mint on the banks of the Pascack Creek. The wampum was taken to the Old Trading Post on Pascack Road at Mill Brook Bridge and traded to Colonel Cornelius Eckerson for eggs and other provisions. He would hold it until he had a large supply on hand. "According to history John Jacob Astor or his agents would go up to Eckerson's to buy wampum with which to trade with Indians selling furs." This mint continued to operate until 1860. Even today it is said that occasionally pieces of wampum may still be found among old ruins in this vicinity.

The last Indian known to live in this section was Old Marsha. He had a hut in what is known today as Saddle River on Trout Brook not far from Woodcliff Lake. Here he fished, hunted, and worked for farmers, from whom he learned a smattering of English, just enough to make himself understood. He was last employed by Jacob M. Meyers. His death about ninety-eight years ago marked the end of the Indian tribes that originally owned the land of northern New Jersey.

As new settlements developed in this part of New Jersey, the first stage coaches began to make their rounds over the rough trails that gradually developed into roads that today are wide paved highways. Originally this section was known as Harrington Township, which extended from the Hudson River on the east to Saddle River. The regular route for mail and travel coaches extended down Old Hook Road, along Kinderkamack, over to Washington Avenue. At a place called Ward's home at the foot of Washington Township Hill, the road veered right, up Yesler Way now known as Hillsdale Avenue, and on to the town known today as Hillsdale.

### **Naming of Bergen**

Later Harrington Township was divided, and this section was called Bergen County. Several stories are told of the origin of this name, some saying it was named from Bergen, Norway. However, Mr. Winfield, whitening of the possibilities of another origin, is inclined to believe it is Dutch from "Bergen op Zoom, eighteen miles north of Antwerp." This little town stood on a hill "surrounded by low marshy ground, which, with its fortification, afforded great security." When these early settlers came to this

section, they saw a similar topography and still cherishing memories of their native land wished to retain this familiar name in a new country.

## **Historic Houses**

### **General Description**

In the vicinity of Westwood there are still standing today a few perfect examples of the old Dutch stone houses built in pre-revolutionary days. Characteristic of this style of architecture are the massive stone walls, often a foot and a half in thickness, with long, over-hanging eaves that project above the doors and windows serving to protect them from too much sun in the summer and yet affording sunshine in the winter, when the sun hangs low in the south. These houses were usually built to face the south with a large fireplace in the west wall of the cheery living room. Usually there were only two rooms, each with a separate entrance to insure privacy and with no connecting hall between to conserve space. A ladder afforded the only access to the attic, and the cellar could be reached only by outside steps. Many of the early Dutch houses had the gambrel roof, which sloped gently from the ridge and then abruptly toward the eaves. This type afforded more room in the attic without increasing the floor space of the building.

### **David Demarest House**

A typical example of the Dutch type is the David Demarest house in New Bridge near River Edge built about 1680. It is constructed of sandstone held together by mortar made of river mud and at the present time is not in the best state of preservation. However, on November 22, 1939, the house was purchased by the Demarest Family Association and is now being repaired to serve as a museum for the Demarest family antiques and relics. Adjacent to the house is an old French burying ground where today may be seen many ancient tombstones containing the names of Zabriskies, Bogerts, and Demarests, early settlers in Bergen County.

### **Steuben House**

Not far from the Demarest house stands the old stone Steuben house at New Bridge. It was built about 1735 or 1737 by John Zabriskie, who was a prominent mill owner. He established the first brickyard in this part of New Jersey. The house is larger than many of the Dutch homes built at this time, the front wall is dressed stone, and only the back side is constructed of the rough stone similar to that used in the majority of the old homes. In the cellar is a dungeon and in other parts of the building are old nooks and passages that were used for hiding places during the Revolutionary War. A few years ago when the roof was being replaced, many bullets were found embedded in the old rafters. The owner, John Zabriskie, was a well-known Tory, and after the war was over, his estate was confiscated. On September 5, 1788, the legislature passed an act giving the Zabriskie estate to Baron Steuben in appreciation of his services during the revolution. Although he never occupied the property, preferring to live on his estate in New York state, and although he sold

property back to John Zabriskie for 1,200 pounds, the house is still called as the Steuben house. Today it is occupied by the Bergen County Historical Society and may be visited.

Beside the bridge in front of the house is a quaint sign reading: "Washington's rear-guard under Green held the bridge in the Retreat of 1776; Burr attacked British here in 1777 and Lee's expedition against Paulus Hook started from here 1779. Bridge crossed often by both armies during Revolution."

### **Brown Stone Tavern**

Another old building that was demolished in 1896 was the Brown Stone Tavern, which was located on the west side of Kinderkamack Road near River Edge. It was built in 1719 and was supposed to have had bricks in the fireplace that had been imported from Holland. Back of the fireplace was a sheet of solid iron which depicted the story of David and Goliath, and which was later stolen. A stone beside the entrance was carved with Masonic emblems, and it is said that Washington and his officers held their lodge meetings here during the campaign of 1776. For a hundred years the house belonged to the William Williams family.

### **Ackerman House**

In Hackensack near the Erie Railroad is the old Ackerman house, later the Brinckerhoff house, built in 1704. Today it is in an excellent state of repair and is still occupied.

### **Mansion House**

Across from the Hackensack Court House is Mansion House, built in 1751 by Peter Zabriskie. Washington was a frequent visitor here.

### **Cooper House—Banta House**

Among the other old houses that may be seen today are: a stone house built by one of the Demarest clan on River Road south of River Edge, containing an exterior Dutch oven; a Zabriskie house built in 1790 on Paramus Road near Ridgewood; the Cornelius Cuyper (Cooper) house on Kinderkamack Road in Oradell built in 1751; and the Banta house on Pascack Road in Woodcliff Lake built in 1785.

### **Terhune House**

One of the best examples of the larger Dutch houses with a central hall and stairway is the Terhune house in Hackensack. It is larger than the Demarest place and unlike it has the usual gambrel roof affording space for rooms on the second floor. The rough stone has been white-washed and the whole appearance suggests comfort and coziness, so typical of Dutch architecture.



Many times as the families grew, new wings were added and the old portion became the kitchen of the new house. The Hopper house on Polifly Road in Hackensack represents this type.

### **Vreeland House**

After 1800 the Dutch houses began to show the influence of the English Georgian details, which appeared in frames around the doorways, delicate fanlights, and molded cornices. Gradually the use of frame walls filled with brick replaced the soft, red sandstone of the earlier homes. The best example of this new influence may be seen in the Vreeland house in Leonia. The original stone wing became the servants' quarters, and the frame addition contains the leaded glass fanlight and narrow side windows and beautiful carved woodwork around the doors and windows.

### **Ho-Ho-Kus Hermitage**

Another old historic house not far from Westwood is the Hermitage in Ho-Ho-Kus, where Aaron Burr courted Theodosia Provost. The house is more pretentious than most of the early homes, with the Dutch influence seen in the wide Dutch door. Many high gables and chimneys lend an air of gentility and affluence to the old place.

### **Ringwood Manor**

Just ten miles north of Route 23 at Pompton stands the famous Ringwood Manor. It has been stated that this place "won the Revolution as well as being the cause of it." As early as 1740 iron ore was discovered in this region, but it was not until about 1764, when the English took an interest in developing the mines, that the forges of the manor assumed any importance. About that time Baron Hasenclever, a German iron-master, formed a company in London and sold stock for the promotion of the mines. He came to this country, bringing with him from England mechanics and iron workers in order to begin a large scale mining project. But instead of sending dividends back to England to repay the promoters, he lived in great style in Ringwood Manor and finally was brought to trial for graft and waste. Tradition relates that because this company did not receive the profits that had been expected, King George was persuaded to impose the tax on tea that the company might benefit, and thus was started the chain of events that led to the war. To replace Baron Hasenclever, Robert Erskine was sent over to manage the mines. He and Washington were among the few engineers in this country at the time of the Revolution. When war broke out, Erskine was appointed Geographer and Surveyor General to the Revolutionary Armies and made most of the military maps, including the ones Washington used for the Jersey campaign. Robert Erskine continued to serve the Continental Army until his death in 1780.

In 1853 the estate of 150,000 acres was bought by Peter Cooper and later one of his descendants married Abram Hewitt. Under the firm of

Cooper and Hewitt the mines continued to be operated until 1930. The house of seventy eight rooms contains many relics of the revolutionary days and may be visited by the public. A part of the famous chain may be seen on the terrace in front of the old manor house.

## **Famous People Who Have Lived in New Jersey**

### **Clara Barton**

Clara Barton, who was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1821, is remembered today as the founder of the American Red Cross. But few people recall that she also has an equal right to fame as the founder of the first free public school in New Jersey at Bordentown. In 1852 she came to Bordentown to teach in the school, but at that time pupils had to pay a fee. She discovered many poor children who could not afford to attend. She offered to teach for three months without pay if the town committee would furnish a building. After many objections she won out and in 1853 was opened in a little one room building, the first free public school in this state.

### **Grover Cleveland**

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, in 1838. From 1897 until his death he lived in Princeton, where he took an active interest in the university as a lecturer and trustee. He died in 1908 and is buried in Princeton.

### **Woodrow Wilson**

Closely associated with the same university is the name of President Wilson, who was its president, later governor of New Jersey, and the twenty-eighth President of the United States.

### **James Fenimore Cooper**

Among the earliest of American novelists was James Fenimore Cooper, who was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1789. His best known novels are: **The Spy, The Pilot, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder,** and **The Deerslayer.**

### **Walt Whitman**

One of the greatest American poets, Walt Whitman, lived for many years at 330 Mickle Street in Camden. Today this house still stands as one of the famous literary shrines in this country. For the last eight years of his life he wrote in the little parlor of this house, glancing frequently out of the window to greet the people who passed by, particularly the children who were his friends. Many famous people visited him in this simple house, which today seems almost a symbol of the man known

as "the good gray poet." He died on March 26, 1892, and upon his tomb in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden are engraved these words which he wrote: "For That of Me which Is to Die."

### **Joyce Kilmer**

Another American poet, Joyce Kilmer, was born in New Brunswick on December 6, 1886. He attended Rutgers and Columbia University. In 1908-1909 he taught Latin in the Morristown School. He was killed on the battle field in France in 1918. His most stirring war poem is "Rouge Bouquet," and best known popular poem is "Trees."

Many other illustrious names appear in New Jersey's **Who's Who**. Among them are: Thomas Edison; Alexander Woolcott; David Brainerd, the Indian missionary; John Wooman, the first abolitionist; Captain James Lawrence, the naval hero; John Fitch; Peter Cooper, founder of Cooper Union in New York; Paul Robeson, the colored singer; Ruth St. Denis, the dancer; Richard Crooks of the Metropolitan Opera; and John Roebling, who built the Brooklyn Bridge.

## **Stories of the Revolution**

### **New Jersey Tea Party**

Every student of American history has heard of the famous **Boston Tea Party**, but few know of the **New Jersey Tea Party**. At the time of the former incident the East India Company had stored in its warehouses seventeen million pounds of tea ready to be shipped to America. Many ways were tried in order to get the tea into this country. The **Greyhound** set sail from England bound for Philadelphia, but the captain was afraid to put into port for fear of losing his cargo; so he sailed instead toward the Jersey coast, and on November 22, 1884, he anchored at Greenwich on Cohansey Creek. The tea was removed to a warehouse for safe keeping. One evening forty of the young men of the town, disguised as Indians, broke into the store house, carried out the tea, and made a huge bonfire. The British captain brought suit against the men, the case was given a hearing before the grand jury, but the jury refused to indict the men. Shortly afterwards the war broke out and the case was dropped. Today in the little village of Greenwich a monument containing the names of forty men stands on the site of the famous **Greenwich Tea Burning**.

### **Tempe Wicke**

Another story of the Revolution that is widely known is that of Tempe Wicke, a skillful rider who outwitted the soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiment. One day she rode her favorite horse to the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Liddel, near Mendham. Upon her return she encountered soldiers who tried to seize her horse for the use of the army. Vainly she pleaded with them but finally said they might take him if they would treat



him well and return him to her. When she pretended to dismount, they let go of the bridle. Immediately she struck the horse with her whip, turned, and galloped at great speed down the road. On up the hill they raced while shots whizzed about her. As she neared the door of her house, she hastily dismounted, led the horse through the kitchen door, and hid him away in the bedroom. The soldiers followed and searched the fields and barn without finding a trace. In Morristown the Tempe Wicke house still stands today as a memory to a valiant lady who risked her life to save her horse.

### **Baylor's Massacre**

Perhaps the best known incident of the Revolution that happened near Westwood is the famous tragedy of Baylor's massacre. In the fall of 1778 General Washington ordered Colonel George Baylor with the Third Regiment Light Dragoons of Virginia to move from Paramus to the Hackensack River to watch the forces of Lord Cornwallis as they moved northward. On the evening of September 27 Colonel Baylor's troops halted on the Overhill Road, a few miles from Tappan. The hundred and sixteen men of his regiment were quartered in the homes of farmers in the vicinity that is now known as River Vale. Among the families that offered shelter to the soldiers were Blauvelts, Demarests, Harings, Holdrums, and Bogerts. After posting a guard at the bridge over the Hackensack River nearby and after giving strict orders to keep two men on guard to watch each road along the river, Colonel Bayer retired for the night in the Cornelius Haring home. About two o'clock on the morning of September 28 the British troops under the command of Major-General Grey surrounded the house, broke in the door, and began to use their bayonets. It is said that Colonel Baylor and Major Alexander Clough hid themselves in the large Dutch chimney but were soon apprehended and both severely wounded. Soon afterwards Major Clough died. Lieutenant John Smith; who with his troops had taken shelter in the barn, escaped into the woods. In the meantime another British detachment of troops under Major Maitland closed in upon the neighboring farm houses and all through the night the massacre of the defenseless men continued. Eleven or thirteen men were instantly killed, seventeen severely wounded, thirty-nine were taken prisoners, and the rest fled to the woods, where they hid in the dense thicket. The next morning the prisoners were marched to Tappan, where they were imprisoned in the old church there.

This cruel massacre aroused deep indignation all over the country and led to a resolution by congress on October 6, 1778: "That Governor Livingston be requested to use his utmost diligence in obtaining the best information upon oath of the treatment of Lieut.-Col. Baylor and his party by the enemy." The publication of this information served to fan the bitter flame of hatred in this country against the British.

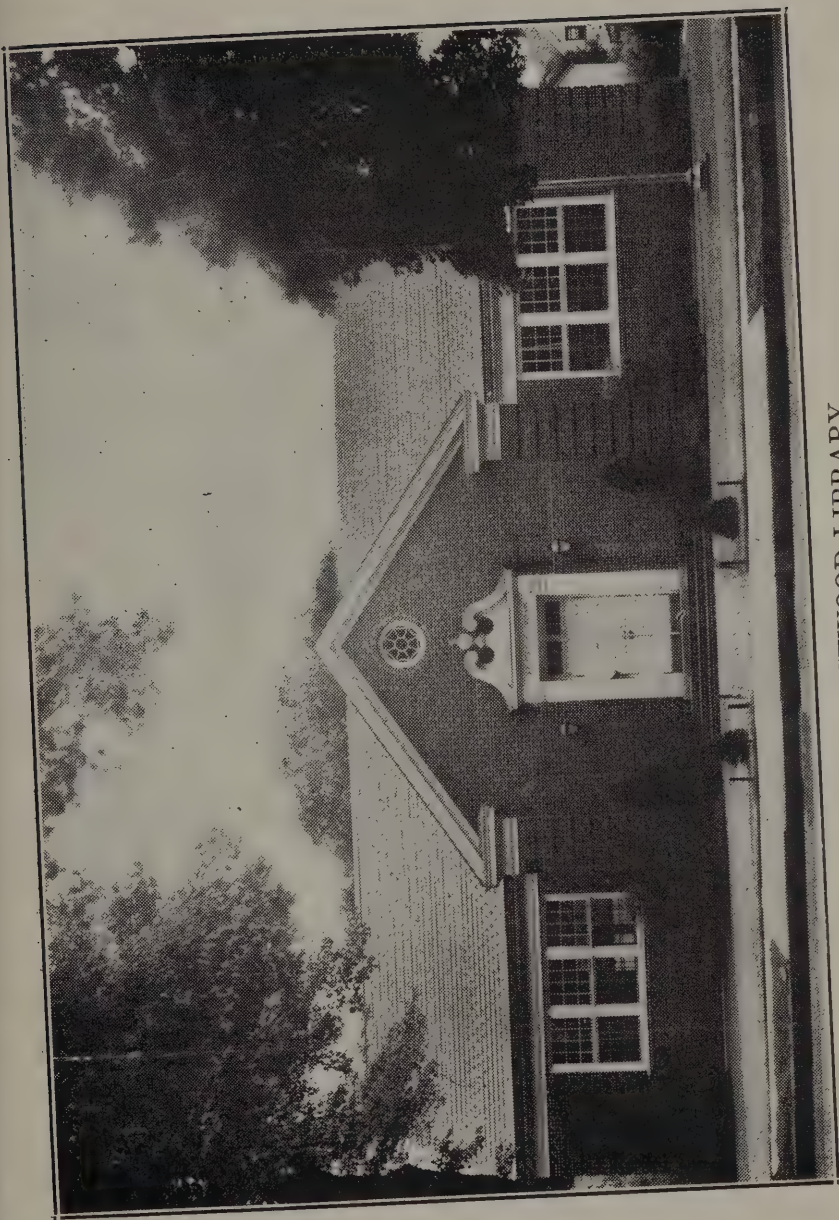
## Major Andre

The same old Dutch church, where these prisoners were taken, is in the historic town of Tappan, just over the New Jersey line. Here in this tiny village, which played such an important part in the Revolutionary War, were enacted the dramatic scenes of the trial of Major Andre, who was convicted as a spy and condemned to death. He was a dashing young officer under General Clinton at the time when Arnold planned the surrender of West Point to the British. Major Andre had been chosen to meet him and complete plans for the betrayal because of his finesse in handling delicate situations. All night long these two men worked. The next day Major Andre started out for New York with the plans of the West Point fortifications concealed in his boots. Quite suddenly, near Tarrytown, he was apprehended, captured, and searched. The memorable trial was conducted before a court that contained many distinguished men including Lafayette and Sterling. Major Andre was kept a prisoner in the old '76 House, where today may be seen the table upon which General Washington signed the death warrant. At the time of the trial he was staying at the De Witt House, and it is said that after he signed the death warrant in this old stone cottage, he ordered all the shutters closed that he might not have to witness the hanging that occurred on a hill just back of the '76 House. On October 2, 1780, Major Andre bravely met death and was buried on the hilltop overlooking Tappan, where today can still be seen a monument erected in his memory. The inscription reads:

"Here died, October 2, 1780,  
Major John Andre of the British Army,  
who, entering the American lines  
on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold  
for the surrender of West Point,  
was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned as a spy.  
His death,  
though according to the stern code of war,  
moved even his enemies to pity;  
and both armies mourned the fate  
of one so young and so brave.

In 1821 his remains were removed to Westminster  
Abbey.

A hundred years after the execution  
this stone is placed above the spot where he lay  
by a citizen of the United States against  
whom he fought,  
not to perpetuate the record of strife,  
but in token of those better feelings,  
which have since united two nations,  
one in race, in language, and in religion,  
with the hope that this friendly union  
will never be broken."



THE WESTWOOD LIBRARY

*Plate VIII*





## Hamilton-Burr Duel

Another tragic story is that of Alexander Hamilton. During the winter of 1779-1780, Washington was encamped at Morristown. At this time Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of General Philip Schuyler, came down from Albany to visit her father. Here she met Hamilton, who was a handsome young aide under General Washington. It was not long before they fell in love, and on December 14, 1780, they were married in Albany. For many years they lived happily, taking an active part in the stirring days when the new government was being formed. Later Alexander Hamilton became Secretary of the Treasury and did much to establish a sound policy for the young republic. In the election of 1800, a hotly contested struggle between the Federalists and Republicans, Hamilton's influence was thrown to Jefferson, who became President and Aaron Burr, Vice-President. Burr had hoped that he might be made President, and he never forgave Hamilton for the part he played in turning the tide against him. Four years later in another political quarrel Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel. On the morning of July 11, 1804, shortly after seven o'clock, these two met at the famous "dueling ground" in Weehauken, just across the river from New York. Burr shot and mortally wounded Hamilton. The next day, shortly before his death, Hamilton explained his failure to shoot by saying: "Dueling was always against my principles; I used every expedient to avoid the interview, but I have found, for some time past, that my life must be exposed to that man. I went to the field determined not to take his life." Today on a hill just above the railroad tracks in Weehauken where Hamilton was killed has been erected a monument commemorating this tragedy. It is said that the base of the monument was a rock upon which his head rested. A bronze bust of Hamilton has been placed there in his memory.

## APPENDIX

### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NEW JERSEY

#### General Information

Land area—7514 square miles  
Water surface—710 square miles  
Total area—8224 square miles  
Greatest length—Port Jervis to Cape May—166 miles  
Narrowest point—Trenton to head of Raritan Bay—32 miles  
300 miles of seashore  
45th state in area  
Population—4,200,000. Next to Rhode Island the most densely populated state  
26,427 miles of roadway  
663 miles of county concrete highways  
383 miles of county asphalt highways  
1,553 miles of hard surfaced state roads  
40% of agricultural land  
29,000 farms  
Annual farm crop of \$100,000,000  
State flower—Violet  
State bird—Eastern Goldfinch  
State motto—"Liberty and Prosperity"  
2002 public school buildings  
318 local libraries  
11 county libraries  
40 daily newspapers  
300 weekly newspapers

#### New Jersey Counties

Atlantic	Gloucester	Ocean
Bergen	Hudson	Passaic
Burlington	Hunterdon	Salem
Camden	Mercer	Somerset
Cape May	Middlesex	Sussex
Cumberland	Monmouth	Union
Essex	Morris	Warren



## **Institutions of Higher Learning**

Princeton—Chartered in 1746 by royal decree, opened at Elizabethtown, removed to Newark in 1747, located at Princeton in 1756  
Rutgers—Chartered as Queen's College in 1766-1777, made a state university in 1917  
Stephen's Institute—Opened at Hoboken in 1870

## **State Normal Schools**

Trenton      Glassboro      Paterson      Newark      Montclair      Jersey City

## **State Parks and Forests**

Lebanon Forest—Burlington Co.—21,555 acres  
Stokes Forest—Sussex Co.—12,428 acres  
High Point Park—Sussex Co.—12,000 acres  
Belleplaine Forest—Cape May Co.—5,565 acres  
Penn Forest—Burlington Co.—2,958 acres  
Palisade Interstate Park—Bergen Co.—1,700 acres  
Jenny Jump Forest—Warren Co.—1047 acres  
Parvin Park—Salem Co.—971 acres  
Cheesequahe Park—Middlesex Co.—800 acres.  
Swartswood Park—Hunterdon Co.—323 acres  
Washington Crossing Park—Mercer Co.—292 acres  
Hacklebarney Park—Morris Co.—286 acres  
Stephen's Park—Morris and Warren Co.—230 acres  
Ringwood Park—Passaic Co.—95 acres

## **A Few of New Jersey's Leading Citizens**

Barton, Clara, Founder of American Red Cross and responsible for first public school at Bordentown.  
Cleveland, Grover, Born in 1837 at Caldwell, son of Presbyterian minister, President of the U. S. 1885-1889 and 1893-1897. Died in 1908 at Princeton.  
Cooper, James Fenimore, American novelist born at Burlington in 1789.  
Crane, Stephen, American author born at Newark.  
Dodge, Mary Mapes, Novelist wrote "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" while living at Newark.

- Edison, Thomas Alva, Laboratories at Menlo Park from 1876-1886.  
Present Edison tower, built on this site and dedicated in 1935.
- Holland, John, built first model of submarine at Paterson and tested it in the Passaic River in 1878.
- Kilmer, Joyce, American writer, born in New Brunswick in 1886. Died in service in France in 1918.
- Morse, Samuel F. B., with Alfred Vail he built the first successful telegraph at Morristown in 1838. It was perfected in 1844 with government aid.
- Robeson, Paul, American singer was born at Princeton in 1898.
- Terhune, Albert Payson, New Jersey author of dog stories born at Newark in 1872.
- Whitman, Walt, American poet spent last eight years of his life at Camden.
- Wilson, Woodrow, Professor at Princeton University, governor of New Jersey and President of U. S.—1913-1921.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS

In the churchyard of the Dutch Reformed Church in Hackensack, built in 1696, is the grave of General Enoch Poor, who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Joseph Bonaparte, the exiled King of Spain, had a beautiful estate in Bordentown. Many fascinating stories are told about this brother of Napoleon's, who lived at "Point Breeze" on the banks of the Delaware.

Just above Hoboken was a place called Elysian Fields, where was committed the murder of Mary Rogers that gave Poe the background for his famous story, "Murder of Marie Roget."

Robert Louis Stevenson once lived for a time in the old Union Hotel at Manasquan, where he wrote part of "The Master of Ballantrae" in 1888.

In Westside Park in Paterson is a model of an early submarine designed by J. P. Holland in 1881.

The rotary engine for Colonel Lindbergh's "Spirit of Saint Louis" was made in Paterson.

New Jersey has a town named Double Trouble, so called because the founder had trouble keeping a mill-pond from washing out. This village is the center of the cranberry industry, said to be the second largest of its kind in the country.

Trenton was once a temporary capital of the United States from November 1, to December 24, 1784, when the Continental Congress met here. It did not become the state capital until 1790.

Next to the home of James Fenimore Cooper in Burlington stands that of J. Lawrence, who when he was mortally wounded gave to the American Navy this famous slogan: "Don't give up the ship."

Teaneck is from the Dutch meaning "Willow neck." It was here that the Indians of the early settlers planted willows for basket-making.

At Menlo Park is a monument that marks the site where on October 21, 1879, Thomas Edison gave the first successful demonstration of the electric lamp.



## FACTS ABOUT WESTWOOD

When the Borough of Westwood was formed in 1894, the first officers of the town were: Isaac D. Bogert, W. W. Voorhis, John C. Kent, J. H. Ackerman, George W. Collignon, Mr. T. D. Bogert served as mayor until 1895. He was succeeded by:

Mr. T. G. Brickell, 1895-1898 inclusive  
 Mr. T. D. Bogert, 1899-1902 inclusive  
 Mr. T. C. Brickell, 1903-1907 inclusive  
 Mr. T. D. Bogert, 1908-1909 inclusive  
 Mr. H. H. Goodwin, 1910-1911 inclusive  
 Mr. A. B. Bogert, 1912-1913 inclusive  
 Mr. T. E. Brickell, 1914-1919 inclusive  
 Mr. A. F. Ward, 1919-1921 inclusive  
 Mr. I. T. Brickell, 1922-1927 inclusive  
 Mr. E. G. Ringrose, 1928  
 Mr. L. Ruckner, 1929-1930 inclusive  
 Mr. E. G. Ringrose, 1931-1933 inclusive  
 Mr. Lucien O. Hooper, 1934-1937 inclusive  
 Mr. Gustave Meyer, 1938—

The population of Westwood in five-year periods was:

Date	Population
1900 .....	828
1905 .....	1,350
1910 .....	1,807
1915 .....	2,232
1920 .....	2,597
1925 .....	3,739
1930 .....	4,884
1935 .....	5,581
1940 .....	5,368
1942 .....	5,740 (estimated)

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The body text of this book is set in ten point Century on twelve point body, a size and face designed for clear, fast reading. Initial letters, the title page and certain of the headings were set in Caslon type.



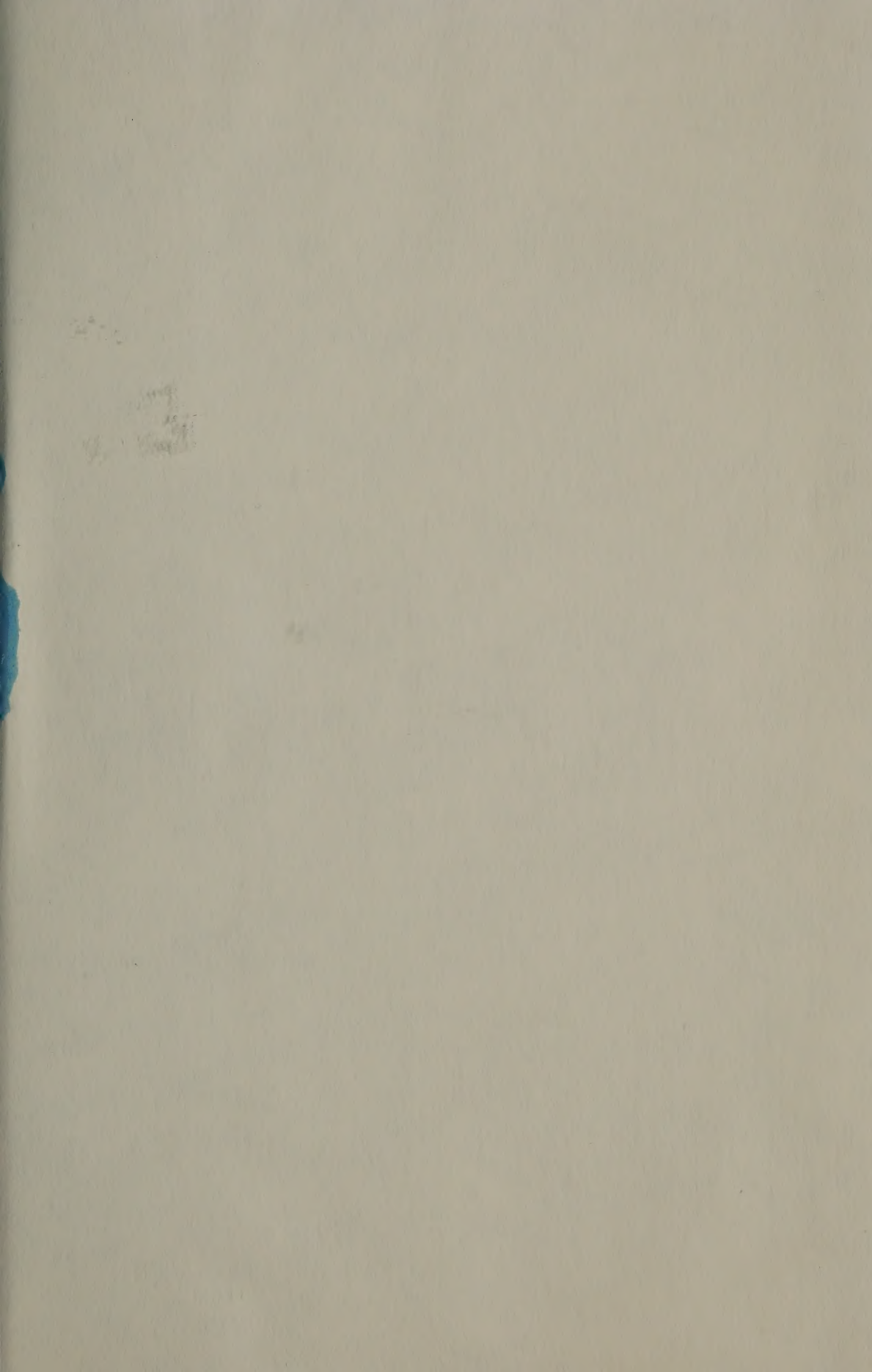
















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